THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, M. P. REED.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year $8.00
Delivered by carriers, per week ..... 15 cts.

CHRISTMAS!!

CHRISTMAS.

BY GEORGE WITHER—1588 - 1667.

Sorrow is come our joyful'st feast,
Let every man be jolly;
Each room with ivy leaves is drest,
And every post with holly.
Though some churls at our mirth repine,
Round your foreheads garlands twine,
Drown sorrow in a cup of wine,
And let us all be merry.

Now all our neighbors' chimneys smoke,
And Christmas blocks are burning;
Their ovens they with baked meat choke,
And all their spits are turning.
Without the door let sorrow lie;
And if for cold it hap to die,
We'll bury 't in a Christmas pie,
And evermore be merry.

Now every lad is wondrous trim,
And no man minds his labor;
Our lasses have provided them
A bagpipe and a tabor;
Young men and maids and girls and boys,
Give life to one another's joys;
And you owe a shall by their noise
Perceive that they are merry.

Rank misers now do sparing shun;
Their hall of music sounds all day;
And dogs thereon with wags shoulders run,
So all things there abounden.
The country folks themselves advance,
With crowdy-muntons out of France;
And Jack shall pipe and Gill shall dance,
And all the day be merry.

Now poor men to the justices
With capons make their errants;
And if they nap to fall of cheese,
They'll plague them with their warrants.
But now they feed them with good cheer,
And what they want they take in beer,
For Christmas comes but once a year,
And then they shall be merry.

Good farmer to the country nurse
The pox, that takes her where she's worse;
Some landlords spend their money worse,
On lust and pride at London.
There the roysters they do pay,
Drab and die their lands away,
Which may be ours another day,
And therefore let's be merry.

The client now his suit forbears,
The prisoner's heart is eased;
The debtor drinks away his cares,
And for that time is pleased.
Though others' purses be more fat,
Why should we pine or grieve at that?
Hang sorrow! care will kill a cat,
And therefore let's be merry.

Hark! now the wags abroad do call,
Each other forth to rambling;
Anon you'll see them in the hall,
For nuts and apples scrambling.
Hark! how the roofs with laughter sound,
Anon they'll think the house goes round,
For they the cellar's depth have found,
And there they will be merry.

The wenches with their wassail bowls
About the streets are singing;
The boys are come to catch the owls,
The wild mare in is bringing.
Our kitchen boy hath broke his box,
And to the dealing of the ox,
Our honest neighbors come by flocks,
And here they will be merry.

Now kings and queens poor sheep cotes have,
And mate with everybody;
The honest now may play the knave,
And wise man play the noddy.
Some youths will now a-mumming go,
Some others play at Rowland-oe
And twenty other games boys mo,
Because they will be merry.

Then wherefore, in these merry days,
Should we, I pray, be duller?
No, let us sing some roundelays,
To make our mirth the fuller;
And, while we thus inspired sing,
Let all the streets with it echoing ring;
Woods and hills and everything,
Bear witness we are merry.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER

With My Two Husbands.

Reader, I dined last Christmas with my two husbands. Marchmont, my first husband, wrote that he would spend Christmas with me. He kept his promise, and on Christmas day, 1867, Harold, (my second husband) Marchmont, and myself dined together. My story is strange, but in many points not a new one. I married young a man I dearly loved and still love. Six months after our marriage business called Marchmont Lefroy to the far West. He left me, accompanied by his intimate friend, Leon Audin. He was full of hope of the success of his journey, and, though the parting was a sore trial to me, then a bride, I can look back to it now as small in comparison to the fearful days and nights of sorrow I have since passed through.

Here I have to tell what has been told many times, and will be told many times again. To me such narrations will always bring grief, for I shall see in them but a repetition of my own dread history and sufferings. A long silence and reported death, I had not seen him for five years—though at the period I write of I had known him to be alive for more than a month. Captured on the plains by Indians; held a prisoner, with no opportunity of communicating with me, he had returned at length to find me re-married. Leon was dead, but Marchmont lived. Leon Audin was the brother of Harold Audin. Harold I had never met; but the news of the death of Marchmont and Leon brought him to me. O God! that he had never crossed my path! Our common sorrow drew us near each other, and one day I became Harold's wife. Though Leon and my first husband had since boyhood been almost inseparable, Harold, living far from us, we often heard of, and the pleasure of his presence was frequently promised us by his brother, but never interposed to prevent his coming. His brother had not seen him for years; my husband never. Marchmont was wealthy, and I married again from what I supposed was love, and perhaps because our two cases were nearly the same. Reported Marchmont's death, oh! how deeply! and for three long weary years could not be comforted. Twelve months after my marriage with Harold I heard that Marchmont lived. The joy and the dread—the fear and the hope—of this knowledge I leave you to imagine. His death was seemingly well authenticated, for had there been a shadow or doubt, he would have returned to me—waiting, hoping, and loving. Harold was to me all that a husband could be—kind to a fault, rich and generous. And with him I was happy just one year.

I will not say I loathed him before, but, Heaven pardon me, I know not why I could not bear to look upon him. I rejected his love, and refused with scorn every care for me. Marchmont was an unusual man; manly and dignified, thoughts of the welfare and happiness of others with him ever displaced those of self. Finding me married, he did not come to me; he did not reassume his real name; but in a distant city worked as a common laborer rather than allow me to suffer. He believed in me, knew how dearly I had loved him, and excused what he could not consider an error. It was only when winter approaching warned him that he could no longer subsist without help, that he determined to write to me. This he did in preference to retaking his name, and claiming money and property justfully his. That would have exposed me to the world and to Harold. Yes, I had deceived him in this, for I could not tell him that Marchmont lived. Alfred, Marchmont's child, my child—for him I feared yet trusted his father. The scorn of the cold, unfeeling world I could not think of. My sorrow within myself I could bear, but that all should know it—no, that would have killed me. Marchmont told me he would keep my secret, and explained why he had written, and said that, even if I would not help him, no mortal should ever know from him my story. In the same letter which contained the money I asked him to come to my house and eat his Christmas dinner with me and my *second husband*. I was crazy, mad, to ask that of him. Call it madness, call it what you will, I did it, and he came. I told Harold that a dear friend of my first husband would dine with us on Christmas day.

As the time approached for his arrival, I began to realize what a rash thing I had done. Much as I desired to see my first love, I trembled lest I should betray myself. What if Harold should discover all? Was it possible to meet Marchmont for the first time in years during which I had suffered, oh, how deeply! Loved him. I loved him, God knows I did; and his noble conduct made me adore him more than ever. I called to mind his handsome face convulsed with grief when we parted. His clear blue eyes had filled with tears as he embraced me, exclaiming passionately, "My love, my life! God grant I may return to you!" I had clung to him wildly—he had torn himself away—then darkness came over all, and when I awoke I was alone!

And he had now returned, and I was to see him. It seemed like a dream from which I could not waken myself. What should I do? It was too late to prevent his coming. I must brave the worst! Heaven support me if I should fail!

The hour passed, the time crept on, till only a few moments remained. I regarded myself in the glass. I was deadly pale, but calm; a strange calmness—like that of a sleep-walker who fearlessly crosses an abyss on a narrow plank.

Harold came to me as I stood speechless, and spoke with more than his usual kindness. I forced a smile, but shrank from his touch. I respected him, but in this awful moment I feared him. Suddenly I clung to him.

"Harold," I said, "you love me?"

"My darling," he replied, "can you doubt me?"

He clasped me in his strong embrace and kissed me.

"I love you," he repeated, "more than life."

"And if—if I should ever—wrong you," I cried feverishly, "you will forgive me—you will not curse me—?"

He placed his hand over my mouth.

"There, there," he said childingly, "you are talking wildly; calm yourself."

He gave me a glass of wine. As I raised it to my lips, the servant announced "Mr. Vivian."

I deliberately placed the glass upon the table, and went forward to meet him.

"Mr. Vivian," I said, and my voice was so changed that I did not recognize it, "I am glad to see you."

He took my hand, and our eyes met. My God! What I should have done I know not. My eyes were riveted upon his—I bit my lip until the blood came to prevent my crying out, "Oh, my love, my lost love, take me away from here—save me from myself, or I shall go mad."

He was pale as death, but the pressure of his hand recalled me to myself, and, as I turned away I heard my husband's voice, saying:

"I am glad to meet any old friend of my wife, sir."

Marchmont thanked him. His voice went through me with a thrill—the old voice, so well loved. Wretch, coward, why had I bartered away my happiness to another? Why, when standing within a yard of him, could I not rush into his arms and cover his lips with my wild kisses?

"Mamma!" said a childish voice, and my little boy—his boy—came running into the room.

Marchmont turned slowly to him.

"Come here, my dear," he said.

The child advanced shyly.

Marchmont, after a desperate effort to control himself, extended his arms.

"Come!" he said.

There was something in his tones which must have touched the child's soul and aroused that responsive thrill which none but a parent's voice can. Little Alfred ran into his arms. He strained him to his heart in an embrace from which I thought the child would never escape alive.

"My dear little boy," he said, and his tears fell upon the child's pure face, "I will love you for your father's sake—I will love you with him no more than God forever bless thee, oh! my darling!"

And looking on—what could I do? I clenched my hands, I muttered an agonized prayer for calmness, and then, with a sudden revulsion of feeling, I became tranquil, strangely tranquil, as gazing upon the honest, trusting face of Harold, I drew a long breath, and felt, oh, heaven, with what joy, that my temptation was past—I could remain to my second husband at least a true wife.

Dinner was concluded. I sat, smiled, and talked with my two husbands. Once, and once only, did I almost lose my self-possession, or rather my unnatural calmness. My baby girl was brought in at the close of the meal. Harold, mistaking, fondly welcomed her, and Marchmont, my husband, kissed her.

* * * * * * *

All is changed now. Harold is dead, and I am again a wife.

The accident which deprived him of life was not a gain to me to me. He was but one of many victims of a railroad disaster, and God forgive me, I prayed to him my thanks. Dear, good man, he died not knowing my story, for my first husband and my present husband had kept his word. Yes, I married him. Away from the scenes of my former life, I became for the third time a wife. The body of the dead man was scarcely lowered in its grave, before, with Marchmont near me, I left forever the home, the city, in which I had passed a Christmas Dinner with My Two Husbands.

ANE XMASSE BALLADE.

BY ANE OLD BOYE.

Y' fuggies, faire maydes ande merrie menne,
I telle ane wondrouse tayle—
Butte fyrste, methynke, thatte I wolde drynke
Yo Smythe, hys bytterie ale.

Grammercie, pattie ye Yule legge onne;
Ye nyghte ys colde wythoutte—
Butte fyrste my lyppe wolde sothely syppe
Ye Browne, hys jollye sloute.

Thys tayle I telle, ys parlouse strange—
Ande newe to carle orre kynge—
Butte fyrst fylle unpe my pewterre cuppe
Fulle wrytte ye gyane, hys slyngge.

Drye worke ytte ys toe telle ane tayle,
Wythoutten turne orre tryppe—
But fyrst I wys 'twerre notte ane-mysse,
To trye ye eggs, hys flyppe.

Ye Smythe hys beere they broughten hym,
Ye Browne hys jollye sloute,
Ye more he sliued ye less he knewed
Of whatte he wasse abeutte.

Ye eggge hys flyppe they broughte ande sayde
Ande eke ye gyane hys slyngge.
But ere 'twasse coole they selve fool
Wasse tychte ande so was hee.

CHRISTMAS IN THE COUNTRY.

It is in the country—not the country a mile or two outside a great city, but the true country, far away among the trees, with the beauties of nature little disturbed by man—that Christmas is really enjoyed. Here it is that we find the day celebrated in the good old-fashioned style. The "Yule Log" and the "Mistletoe," the farmers' hardy boys and buxom daughters, the rooms decked with green in profusion, the cakes and pies, the games in which all, young and old, join, the children first believers in old Santa Claus, and in very truth wearing a holiday appearance—this is the Christmas which we poor brick and mortar folks hear of, read of, but seldom see. Our country cousins, visiting a great city on Christmas day, are pleased with the parades and the well stocked stores; they admire the wild extravagances of our lady butterflies. But we tell them that we should more justly envy (if envy is even just) the Christmas in the country, than that they should envy our Christmas in the city. Dear country cousins, with us Christmas is hollow and false—it is a day of cessation of business, a day of supposed relaxation, a day of fashionable calls (a duty none in society dare ignore), a day of store-cake and wine, of punch and egg nogg, but not a day of the real enjoyment of the country. It is Christmas as we have made it—not as we found it. Our little ones have come to look on Christmas as simply a time of present-giving and receiving. They have long since lost all faith in Santa Claus, and speak of a Christmas tree with contempt. The city business man considers the day a loss, and though he keeps 'open house' and receives his friends, as in duty bound, who in duty bound call upon him, he wishes the time of pleasure past, and the old routine of money-making and money-losing again commenced. He cannot throw away care for a day. But with you, oh! how different. Your young men find the happiest Christmas in the company of your young girls, around the family hearth—not in the casinos and bar rooms, which the city youth honors equally with the parlors of the first families. You enjoy Christmas, and welcome its return, because with you it is Christmas—it is the holiday time—it brings fun and frolic. We keep Christmas because it is customary, and rejoice, not on Christmas day, but when it is passed.

THE EVE OF THE NATIVITY.

Keen and cold the night wind blows
Drifting o'er the moor the snow;
Bar the doors—the windows close.

By the Christmas taper bright,
By the Yule-log's flickering light,
Vigil we will keep to-night.

'Tis a night of solemn thought
Of that wondrous love that brought
Christ into the manger-cot.

Of the sin-stained world that lay
In dark night's shadow till the ray,
God-born chased the shades away;

Of that Light whose beams divine
On that darkness then did shine,
Which comprehended not its sign.

A long, deep night from Adam's fall,
Through Noah's flood and Abraham's call,
Dragging the world as with a pall!

A long, deep night, with scarce a gleam,
Or light from prophet's tongue or dream,
To pierce the darkness with a beam.

So, through the long night, Jesu dear,
Watch we till Thou shalt appear,
Every longing heart to cheer.

Watch we as up in that night
The shepherds watched, and in affright
Beheld God's glory shining bright.

And in prayers shall pass the time
Till the holy midnight chime
Usher in the morn sublime.

Till the bells, with joyous peal,
To wondering earth the news reveal,
"Christ is come to save and heal!"

Then, as the sweet sounds float along,
We'll think upon that still world's song
Chanted by an angel throng:—

"To God on high all glory be!
Peace on earth, and charity
Unto all humanity."

So hath it been from time of yore,
So may it be till time is o'er,
And Christ shall reign for evermore.

ARCHIMEDES FISHER AND THE FAIRIES.

A Nonsensical Christmas Narrative.

BY JOHN QUILL.

It seems necessary to have a fairy story at Christmas time, and I have undertaken to write this one with a firm determination to make it the very poorest fairy story that ever was written.

Archimedes Fisher lived in those good old times when every boy of his age was taken in charge by a beneficent immortal spirit, which hovered around and pranced from the side scenes and came up through the traps exactly when it was desirable to have a supernatural being on the spot to enable a boy to do apparently impossible things.

But Archimedes Fisher was a practical youth, with no perceptible talent for the fairy business, and as no member of the elfin fraternity appeared to think it worth while to bother with Archimedes Fisher, he had rather a mortifying time getting along by himself.

Even when he was a baby he seemed to hold all the low cards. No fairy godmother with gossamer wings and pink silk tights, and a form no longer than a parlor match, ever came browsing around Archimedes Fisher's cradle, waving a wand with a star on the end of it, to drive away the evil spirits which would be likely to annoy young Mr. Fisher. So far from this being the case, it was ascertained, by careful observers, that the only things which ever hovered over his cradle were swarms of vivacious flies, which severally and collectively punctured cold places on the head of Archimedes Fisher, and did ample justice to the collation with which they supplied themselves in this inhuman manner.

Nor was it observable when Archimedes Fisher grew larger that any benevolent sprite, with a glittering tiara upon her alabaster brow, came around, and took him out and showed him a huge pumpkin lying on the ground, and touched it with her magic rod, so that it was immediately transformed into a magnificent golden coach, with six horses, and an obese driver, with four footmen behind, and lined all through with crimson velvet, so that he could just get into it and drive up to the palace in magnificent style, and excite the envy and admiration of the noblemen and other bloated aristocrats.

On the contrary, this disgraceful child, when he had found a pumpkin, merely scooped it out, and sculptured a nose and a mouth and two eyes in it, and illuminated it with a candle, and sprung it at his little sister Matilda, one dark night, so that she was scared into fits, and Archimedes' father locked him up in the smoke-house for a week, alone, with his own reflections, and an empty cupboard.

Mr. Fisher never had any satisfactory success with these matters, apparently.

For instance, when he fell from a tree and wrecked his pants, no magnificent young creature from fairyland ever appeared in an entirely unaccountable manner, and touched him with her wand, and in an instant he found himself arrayed in gorgeous apparel of silk and satin and spangles and pearls and diamonds, or with a feather several feet in length in his cap. Not by any means. His mother simply came at him with the rolling pin, and hit him three or four vigorous welts over the sconce, and like to have flogged the hide off of him before she put him to bed, and made him lie there all day while she washed his pants and put a fresh patch on them, and replaced the suspender buttons.

Archimedes Fisher's *forte* certainly did not seem to have the ability to indulge in supernatural triumphs over difficulties.

This was proved very conclusively, I think, at the time he was precipitated into the creek and sank as rapidly as the reputation of a man who accepts a situation on *The National Intelligencer*. Now you would naturally think that a beautiful and fascinating young mermaid, with long golden tresses waving about her ivory shoulders, and a tail forked for use with a glittering fish's tail to her, and a voice full of melody and sweet, unearthly music, would have seized him in her snow-white arms, kissed him with her ruby lips, and carried him down to her shell beneath the sea, where the houses were built of gold, and the windows of diamonds, and offered him untold millions of specie, and piles of precious stones, if he would marry her (which of course anybody would do under the circumstances).

I say you might reasonably have supposed that this would have happened and that Archimedes Fisher, with commendable sagacity, would have consolidated with that bewildering mermaid on the spot. But, strange to say, no such thing occurred. You would hardly believe it, but Mr. Fisher not only stranded himself with water, but a degraded Irishman, with warm red hair, and not a solitary spark of sentiment in his nature, actually dragged that creek with a boat hook, and caught Archimedes Fisher by the pants, and brought him back to life, and hope, and influenza, and happiness, and inflammatory rheumatism, and his mother's arms.

And they had to roll him on a bench for an hour to get the water out of him, and then saturate him so completely with whisky that he was very nearly killed. You put a stamp on him to keep him from being seized by the Revenue Inspectors.

It was remarkable how little luck Archimedes Fisher had in this fairy business.

You know he never went meandering around, and heard that a beutiful princess was imprisoned by a cruel and objectionable giant, and mustered up his courage and buckled on his magic sword, and rode away on his supernatural charger, and went up, and killed the dragon that lay in his path, and thundered at the door of the giant's castle, whereout rushed a blood-thirsty scalawag, twenty feet high, who was immediately attacked by the impetuous and courageous Archimedes Fisher, who smote off his preposterous head with one blow, and then dashed into the castle, only to find the peerless lovely princess sitting in the dungeon, with her white hands clasped in utter despair, and her back hair in scandalous disorder, because the disgusting outcast of a giant would not allow her rations of hairpins.

And then he didn't lift her tenderly in his arms, and place her on a palfrey which happened to be standing opportunely outside by the castle moat, and convey her to the king, her father, who said: "Bless you, Archimedes Fisher; Archimedes Fisher, bless you," and was so much overcome that he wept tears of joy and hugged Archimedes Fisher to his majestic bosom, and straightway married him to his daughter and made him Prime Minister of all his dominions, with the right to distribute post-offices among his relations, and to sell gold short whenever he wanted to.

I should think not. That kind of thing, I wish you distinctly to understand, was not in Mr. Fisher's style.

He merely went to the giant's premises and climbed over the fence, and began to go for the giant's apples in a vigorous manner, and the princess, she saw him, and recognized him as a kleptomaniac, and went and told on him to the giant, who married her out of gratitude, a short time after he had gone down and kissed his dog on Archimedes Fisher, and collared him, and taken him up before the king, who committed him to jail for ninety days for petty larceny.

And while he was there, instead of an exquisite fairy all decorated in expensive clothes, and no bigger than your finger, hurtling in upon him, and waving her wand three times and causing the prison walls to fade away, as she bade him come forth into the bright and beautiful sunshine, where the birds sang sweetly, caroling forth their delicious notes, and filling all nature with their melody—instead of this, the old wall-eyed matron, dressed in black bombazine, and with a snuffy nose, flmped in and cut off all his hair with a pair of shears, and set him to scrubbing the floor, with injunctions to be saving of the soap.

Just so when he got out, and met another lovely princess riding along the road in her coach. She never once fell in love with him, and got out and spoke to him, and hand in hand walked down the long green lanes, amid the violets and primroses, and with all the air heavy with the rich fragrance of the jasmine and clematis, and the limpid brook rippling past in measured cadence.

On the contrary, the princess was not attracted by his appearance, and naturally so, for he was freckled and had blisters on his nose, and his shirt gave evidence of his want of proximity to godliness, and she merely cuffed him over the head, and told him to "get out," and he eventually married a girl out of the poor house, and, as no fairy was ever around to give him the power to find a fresh piece of money in his pocket every time he put his hand in it, he got so perfectly poverty-stricken that he had to take his bride back to the poor house, a short time after the wedding, and he lived there until he choked to death one day upon a piece of corned beef, which he was trying to swallow.

In fact, taking everything into consideration, we may lay it down as a general proposition, that Archimedes Fisher's adventures in fairy undertakings were disgraceful failures—just such disgraceful failures as this story is.

"GOOD TIDINGS."

Good tidings! Good tidings!
Ring out, O Christmas bells!
The old famil ar music still
O'er hill and lowland swells:
Glad signs with lily leaves and bay
The holly's coral gem,
And welcome, Christian hearts, to-day,
The Babe of Bethlehem.

Good tidings! Good tidings!
It is the self-same strain
That once the holy angel's sang
To shepherds on the plain;
A song which brings the weary rest,
And calms the troubled moans:
The ancient anthem, ever blest—
"To us a Child is born."

Good tidings! Good tidings!
The world is old and sad;
We need the blessed Christmas tide
To make us young and glad:
To darkened eyes who saw through tears
Their earth-lights pale and die,
The holy radiance appears
"The day-spring from on high."

Good tidings! Good tidings!
O men and lowly King!
Teach every faithful heart this day
Thy praise aright to sing;
Teach us to do Thy deeds of love,
Thy precious seed to sow;
As angels work for Thee above,
So let us work below.

Good tidings! Good tidings!
The music shall not cease;
He came to guide our way and feet
Into the way of peace.
Chime, tuneful be it, and loudly ring
To hall the Christmas morn;
Awake, all Christian souls, and sing—
"To us a Child is born."

SWEETMEAT CASTLE.

A Christmas Story for Hungry Little Boys.

BY MARY N. PRESCOTT.

Jack was hungry; in fact, he couldn't exactly remember the time when he hadn't been hungry. He had a superstition that he had been born hungry, would continue hungry, and finally die of starvation. Notwithstanding this melancholy fact in his life, he had considerable farts in the pastry cook's window; he had walked three squares in order to get a whiff of the dinners which he knew were cooking in Caterer's Lane, and he had consoled himself with watching the guests emerge from the Gourmand House, wiping their mouths with gusto. Altogether it had been almost like dining out, with innumerable courses, and any number of table cloths. So he sat down on a bench in the square, in order to rest and digest, after his gustatory labors.

Presently he grew drowsy, and as things about him faded away, he heard a locomotive bell ring close to his ear, while the conductor called out:

"Cars for Sweetmeat Castle, via Preserve Park and Lemonade Pond!" And the conductor looked for all the world like a clown in the circus, and threw his pointed cap up in the air, and caught it on his nose.

"I should like a swim in Lemonade Pond," thought Jack.

"Jump in, then," said the conductor. "We go all the way to Sweetmeat Castle."

"What's the fare?" asked Jack, fumbling in his pockets for nothing.

"O, you have the fare after you reach there."

"This is an accommodation train, I guess," thought Jack, and jumped on.

"How far is it to the castle?" he asked; "shall we get there before candle light?"

"We shall if we are not overtaken by night."

"Ice cream junction?" sang out the conductor.

"I'll get out here coming back," thought Jack.

"Passengers change cars for Soda Falls and Jam Centre!"

"Ting a ling" goes the bell.

"Preserve Park!" screams the conductor again.

"Looks sticky," said Jack.

"Awful stuck-up place—snobs," puts in his companion. "Next station's the castle." At which place they were met by another clown, more clownish than the first, who took Jack under his arm and walked him off.

"What's your name, good sir," quoth that young man.

"Gooseberry Fool, at your service."

"Ah, are you, Gooseberry? Haven't we met before?" asked Jack.

"It's quite probable," returned the Fool. "At any rate there's a large family of us, and we look so much alike, you can't tell one from another. I'm sometimes puzzled myself to tell which is me and which is my brother."

"Indeed? Well, where are we going to now?"

"You want to go over to the castle first, I take it. Look at it now," he continued. "Isn't it imposing? Did you ever study architecture?"

"I've built mud forts; and the books say every man is his own architect."

"Then you can understand. You see the foundation. What does it look like?"

"Sandwiches, I'll be blessed!"

"Exactly. Sandwiches, instead of stone or brick—it begins with the solids, you see—mortared with curreut jelly too! Here are the steps, what are they like?"

"Cake, if I'm a beggar!"

"Pre cisely; and the hall floor, and the grand staircase—the balusters are—"

"Candy?"

"Right. Here, you young rascal, no sliding down them balusters! Now, this here dining room, what's it panelled with?"

"Plum cake! O, my eyes, and hung with frosting!

"Good; they went on from room to room, only to find each more tempting than its neighbor, with ceilings of stucco work in confectionary, while the doors were blocks of frozen pudding, with hinges of injudestate paste, and sour balls for knobs! But the windows were the wonder of the place. If you remember those in Aladdin's palace, you can have some conception of these, only where the framework of those was gold and gems, that of these was all sorts of delicious bits of candies and sugared fruits, fantastically arranged to look like a mosaic of flowers, with birds and butterflies poised above, while the panes were rock candy, as clear as crystal.

"I should like to send a ball through one of 'em," quoth Jack, whose mouth was beginning to water sorely, for the poor little chap was growing tired of seeing so much and tasting so little; of looking into the castle moat full of sherbet; at the floors inlaid with gold and silver cake; at the cornices of doughnuts; at the tapestry of fig paste, embroidered with bunches of real grapes and pomegranates.

"I say, when is the feast going to begin? I'm hungry!"

"Hungry here!" laughed the Fool; "who would believe such a thing? Haven't you been feasting for the last hour? It's a feast of the eye, you ninny. This castle was built in order to prove the theory that one could be fed through the eye as well as through the mouth."

"O bother," returned Jack; "I wouldn't have come so far for that; it's the only kind of feast that I have regular. I graduate at the bakery every day, and go through the normal course at the confectioner's. If that's all, I'm off!"

"No you don't," answered the Fool; catching Jack by the hair of his head, opening a trap door in the floor and pushing him down.

It seemed to Jack that he fell for two hours. He began to think he was never going to light, when suddenly he found himself in the castle dongon.

"We have needed an apprentice," said the Fool reappearing, "to stone the raisins, beat the eggs, and press the grapes. The drawbridge wants repairing and the castle requires shingling; it leaks, and—"

"I'm a capital workman in that kind of timber," said Jack.

And then the Fool put out the lights and went to bed between two sheets of sugar gingerbread.

"One can't eat in the dark, quite as well," thought Jack; "I've tried it, and what has been done can be done again;" and with that he took a bite into the foundation of sandwiches. "If I don't finish this piece of work before morning, I'll be beggared, intending Jem McGinnis like sin. But when she struck that nitro-glycerine, Mr. Quill, wasn't there a regular bustin' out of things! Je-ru-sa-lem! I guess so! There was a kind of a rumble and a roar, and a rarin', tarin', thunder and lightnin' explosion, and then about thirty billion earthquakes all run into one, and old Joe McGinnis was blown through the winder and the door, and the fire-place, in little bits of chunks of the size of a man's hand, and he never knowed what ailed him, while Mrs. McGinnis went a pitchin' through the ceilin' and the garret about ten thousand miles, along with chairs and stove-pipe, and pans and tom cats, and soup-tureens and one thing another; and she never come down again, *she* didn't. And that was what ailed Joe McGinnis and Mrs. McGinnis, as sure as you're born. And now, Mr. Quill, couldn't you give a feller a quarter for Christmas?"

"It was a sad fate, that of young Joseph McGinnis, and what a solemn warning it conveys to mothers! How careful should every parent be to examine her child's trousers with chemical tests for nitro-glycerine before inflicting punishment! Let mothers lay this lesson to heart, and resolve hereafter to exercise a watchful vigilance lest they, too, should perish as this wretched Mrs. McGinnis did, without a chance to get off any last words.

CRABBED PEOPLE'S CHRISTMAS.

BY ONE OF 'EM.

Crabbed people, like everybody else, have their Christmases. They have been crabbed children once, but that did not hinder their stocking being hung in the chimney with care, and the usual cornucopea of good things, for which Kriss-Kringle, that old, old confectioner, and sweetmeat man is so remarkably famous.

Let us make allowance for crabbed people upon every other occasion, but let us not make allowance for them on Christmas. Let us have no crabbed faces in bowers of evergreens, Christmas tables, and to put the children's faces out of joint.

No; let the crabbed people have a Christmas all to themselves. Let them organize a club called the "Crabbed People's Club," and let them wish each other crabbed Christmases on Christmas morn, and eat their crabbed Christmas dinners in state. Let them feed on ashes and dress in sackcloth and scourge themselves with wings; let them banish holly and mistletoe and illuminated trees; let them frown on Christmas stockings, and lose their faith in Kriss-Kringle, save as a mythical old heathen; let them keep their crabbed old greenbacks in their crabbed old pockets, and refuse to bring them out for the benefit of mankind, the shop man and the pastry cook; and for all these things let them be brought to judgment by cheerful judges, who shall sentence them to appear in smiles every Christmas during the remainder of their lives, to take plum pudding twice, and to go to bed at two o'clock in the morning of the day after Christmas with a slightly bewildering sense of how they got there.

But, alas, for the sweet-natured Christmas keepers, there is no way by which the crabbed ones can be judged and sentenced thus. The only way to endure them is to anticipate their crabbedness in advance, and to make it of no effect by our sweet temper. I hang my empty stocking on Christmas eve, and I sit long before the glowing grate in my dressing gown, wondering what I shall wish for most. Not sugar-plums, nor dolls, nor soldiers, nor any of the latest inventions of Toydom. They are far, far too young for me, and I am far, far too old for them; but I know what I want, for I feel that a self-consciousness that will not be stifled informs me, only too truly, that I am one of the crabbed people too. What we want—we crabbed Christmas-keepers—is good nature, good temper, good humor. We want to be taken in our bunches from those very stockings we have been decoyed into hanging up at Christmas eve, and to work them into our characters. Being a crabbed person, I know how crabbed people feel. I know their yearnings after something better than crabbedness—after that cheerful condition in which mind and body alike, and the minds and bodies of people in contact with it, float and swim as in a cool, fragrant stream. And so, we the crabbed ones of the earth, make resolutions, and appoint days of fasting and prayer, in which we will humble ourselves, and from which we will date a kind and cheerful state of the sensibilities. We, the crabbed ones, hunger and thirst after cheerfulness and kindness, and yet are never filled. We find that a character with the rank of crabbedness once run through, is not to be made beautiful and straight by one resolution, one endeavor, one prayer. These prayers, these resolutions, these endeavors, must saturate life to be effectual. The plane of resolve from which we take our spring must be practiced on forever in this life, if we would retain the moral reliance given to us at our first bound.

Crabbed people, listen to me, for I am one of you. I commenced by exclaiming against you, but I know before the first few sentences were written that I was but only one of the crabbed people, but of it, too. Yet listen to me. Here is Christmas upon us, the time for forgiveness of enemies and forgetfulness of self. Ere Christmas dawns upon me, I do not mean to have one crabbed feeling in my heart remaining. I mean to make this Christmas the spring-board of sweet temper and goodness of heart, on which, whenever I need it, I can throw a refreshing somersault when memory of what I was before I made up my mind to use it reminds me that I need it. Join me, fellow crabbed sisters and brothers, and let us all be leapers together.

CHRISTMAS WITH THE POOR.

Christmas with the poor—with the real poor, who have no Christmas—should we pass a portion of our Christmas with them, or at least bring all that makes the time joyous and happy with us. Why should we not from our plenty give them a little? Does not duty, does not the day itself, the day of Christ's nativity, demand this of us? Of all times this is the time to help the poor; this is the time to feel for the world that the world is not all bad. Let us remember that, in proportion as we are gay, others are sad, starving and freezing. Starving and freezing on Christmas day! Little children like our own little children, as young, as innocent, dying for the want of food, dying for want of fire, while with us is abundance, more than abundance. The picture is not exaggerated. It is, alas! too true. We cannot draw the misery of the poor like unto what it is. It is not charity we ask; it is simply your duty that we remind you of.

(Written for the Christmas Number of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

THE FATE OF JOE M'GINNIS.

A Warning to Mothers.

BY JOHN QUILL.

This horrible tale was related to me by Archibald Haggerty, the young gentleman who blacks boots:

"Mr. Quill, you see Joe M'Ginnis and me and a lot of us fellers was a playin' marvels down to Pine street wharf one day, and Joe M'Ginnis had no luck. He blowed on his alley and said conjurin' over it, and spit on it, and said 'fen everything,' but 'twa'nt no use, for us fellers won his commoners, and his bull's eye, and his glass agate, and his white alleys, until Joe jist busted out a cryin' and went and sot down on a board and rubbed his fists into his eyes like he was tryin' to gouge 'em. And us fellers we did'nt pay no 'tention to Joe M'Ginnis, and we went on playin' and a playin', and never saw that Joe had gone and sot down on a place where some feller had been a shippin' this yer nitro-glycerine. And that there stuff, you know, Mr. Quill, it had been and leaked out all over that there board on which Joe M'Ginnis was a settin', and the first thing Joe M'Ginnis knowed his pants was soaked with nitro-glycerine, like he had sot down in the river. Yes, it was. And Joe M'Ginnis when he felt it a gittin' damp he pranced home, and thought he'd dry them pants of his'n by the stove. But, you know, old Mrs. M'Ginnis when she seed Joe she was mad as fury, and she just rose right up and snorted:

"I say, you Joe, you outrageous willin, where've you bin with them there pants?"

"And then old Mrs. McGinnis she just made a rush for Joe, Mr. Quill, and she grabbed a holt of Joe, and lay him across her lap this here way, you know. Then she lifted up that there number sixteen fist of hern, intending to thump Joe McGinnis like sin. But when she struck that nitro-glycerine, Mr. Quill, wasn't there a regular bustin' out of things! Je-ru-sa-lem! I guess so! There was a kind of a grumble and a roar, and a rarin', tarin', thunder and lightnin' explosion, and then about thirty billion earthquakes all run into one, and old Joe McGinnis was blown through the winder and the door, and the fire-place, in little bits of chunks of the size of a man's hand, and he never knowed what ailed him, while Mrs. McGinnis went a pitchin' through the ceilin' and the garret about ten thousand miles, along with chairs and stove-pipe, and pans and tom cats, and soup-tureens and one thing another; and she never come down again, *she* didn't. And that was what ailed Joe McGinnis and Mrs. McGinnis, as sure as you're born. And now, Mr. Quill, couldn't you give a feller a quarter for Christmas?"

"It was a sad fate, that of young Joseph McGinnis, and what a solemn warning it conveys to mothers! How careful should every parent be to examine her child's trousers with chemical tests for nitro-glycerine before inflicting punishment! Let mothers lay this lesson to heart, and resolve hereafter to exercise a watchful vigilance lest they, too, should perish as this wretched Mrs. McGinnis did, without a chance to get off any last words.

BABY'S STOCKING.

Hang up the baby's stocking,
Be sure you don't forget it;
'Cause baby's mighty darling
Sh ne'er saw Christmas yet.
But I've told her all about it,
And she opened her big blue eyes,
And I'm sure she understood me,
She looked so funny and wise.

Dear, dear! what a tiny stock ng!
It doesn't take much to hold
Such little play things as baby's
Away from the frost and cold.
But then for the baby's Christmas
It never will do at all!
Why, Santa Claus wouldn't be looking
For anything half so small!

I know what we'll do for the baby;
I've thought of a nice little plan,
I'll borrow a stocking from Grandma—
The longest that ever I can.
And you'll hang it by mine, dear mother,
Right in the corner, so,
And write a letter to Susie,
And fasten it to the toe.

Write, "This is the baby's stocking
That hangs in the corner here;
You never have seen her, Santa,
For she only came this year;
But she's just the blessedest baby,
And now, before you go,
Just cram her stocking with goodies
From the top clear down to the toe."

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

An Interesting Historical Sketch.

The institution of the Christmas festival is attributed by the spurious Decretals to Telesphorus, who flourished in the reign of Antoninus, Pius, (136-164 A. D.), but the first certain traces of it are found about the time of the Emperor Commodus, (180-182 A. D.) In the reign of Deocletian (284-305 A. D.), while that ruler was keeping court at Nicomedia, he learned that a multitude of Christians were assembled in the city to celebrate the birthday of Jesus, and having ordered the church doors to be closed, he set fire to the building, and all the worshippers perished in the flames.

It does not appear, however, that there was any uniformity in observing the nativity among the early churches; some held the festival in the month of May or April, others in January. It is considered almost certain that the 25th of December *cannot* be the nativity of the Savior, for it is then the height of the rainy season in Judea, and shepherds could hardly be watching their flocks by night in the plains.

Christmas not only became the parent of many late festivals, such as those of the Virgin, but especially from the 5th to the 8th century, gathered around it, as it were, several other festivals, partly old and partly new, so that what may be termed a *Christmas Cycle* sprang up which surpassed all other ecclesiastical holidays in the manifold richness of its festal usages, and furthered, more than any other, the completion of the orderly and systematic distribution of church festivals over the whole year.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1869.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

On Friday morning, December 24th, 1869, died, at his residence in Washington, a citizen who, living or dead, has had, and can have, but one contemporary peer in the loving regard or the consecrating remembrance of the American people. This event will sound, in the hearts of thirty millions of his countrymen, a depth of sad emotion which, but once before in this century, has been thrilled by the touch of Death. Its occurrence, but a very few years since, when, as Secretary of War, the hopes of the Republic, its existence even, were pillared upon his stout and faithful heart, would have been then a national calamity, from which, Heaven be thanked! the nation was spared. He lived—to see the Republic saved, Liberty preserved, and universally honored, his country rescued from all perils, and once more leading the destinies of the world's civilization,—and he dies, in this hour of peace, crowned with the grateful blessings and mourned by the deepest sorrow of the American people. Had we fitting words for his eulogy, we could pronounce no tribute, over his tomb, even faintly expressing the glories of a life which has enshrined the name of EDWIN M. STANTON, with that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in the most glorious pages of history down to all future time.

The blackest and bloodiest treason known to the XIXth century still seems insatiable of the noblest victims. On battle fields, in stealthy ambuscades, in the deadly treachery of hospital and prison, by steel and shot, by organized war or by cowardly assassinations, that gigantic treason aimed at the heart of the Republic, and pursued a carnival of murderous hate, raging along the Union front, and counting alike the highest and the lowest of our defenders among the nearly half a million of its slain. Disarmed at last, its dreadful work can never be forgotten while there remain any of the generation of its conquerors, to bear their wounds into untimely graves. EDWIN M. STANTON, yesterday surrendering all of that mortal past which the enemies of his country had left him, and filling a too early tomb with the physical wreck of one who, at fifty four years, should and would otherwise have been in the fullest vigor of his manhood, was as clearly a martyr, to the cause of a country for which all of his strength was given, as if he had gone down in the front of any battle field.

Mr. STANTON, at the time of his death, was just fifty-four years of age, having been born in December, 1815. His father, Dr. STANTON, who was an accomplished scholar and an eminent physician, removed from Virginia to Steubenville, Ohio, soon after Edwin's birth, and died during the boyhood of the distinguished subject of this sketch. Being the elder son, he took charge of the affairs of the family, and of the education of his younger brother and two sisters. He commenced life as a clerk in a book store, where he compiled a work on natural history, the proceeds of the publication of which were devoted to his mother's support. The book was regarded as a very creditable achievement in the literary line for so young a man.

His salary as clerk enabled him to enter Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, where he was well educated; but his circumstances were such as to forbid his taking a full course. He then entered the office of the Hon. Benjamin Tappan, of Steubenville, as a law student; and on his admission to the bar in 1836, he became the partner of his distinguished preceptor. At the time of his admission, he had a very youthful, almost boyish, appearance; yet the oldest and ablest practitioners felt and acknowledged that in him, young as he was, they had found a peer. He soon rose to the head of his profession in Ohio, and then, in 1846 or '7, removed to this city, where he became the law partner of Hon. Charles Shaler, and resided here for nine or ten years, during which time he distinguished himself as the counsel for Pennsylvania in the famous Wheeling bridge case.

In 1856, he removed to Washington owing to the large practice he had in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1858, he was sent by President Buchanan to California, to look into enormous land claims held under real or pretended Spanish grants. There he studied the Spanish language sufficiently to enable him to search the archives of the old Spanish authorities, found in monasteries, churches, &c. The result was that immense tracts of valuable territory, amounting in the aggregate to millions of acres, were saved to the government. This was a perilous mission in those lawless times, and one which few men would have had the courage to prosecute to the end. So fierce was the wrath of those land sharks that Mr. STANTON dared not appear in public.

In December, 1860, just as South Carolina was sliding out of the Union, and other States were preparing to follow her example, Mr. STANTON was called to the office of Attorney General of the United States, by President Buchanan. He was at that time a political friend of that weak public functionary. Our people have a vivid recollection of the attempt made by Secretary Floyd, just at that time, to remove the guns from the Pittsburgh arsenal to some imaginary fort down in Louisiana, and of the determined resistance of our citizens to the manifestly traitorous proceeding. They met and took their stand. Judge Shaler and others telegraphed both the President and Mr. STANTON on the subject. STANTON saw at a stance that treason was at work, and early in the morning, before Mr. Buchanan was out of bed, he hurried to the White House and demanded an immediate audience. He was at once conducted to the bed chamber of the astonished and alarmed inmate, and, in reply to the inquiry as to what was the matter, Stanton thundered out, "You have traitors in your cabinet, Mr. President." Poor Mr. Buchanan trembled and tried to reason the case; but here were the dispatches and the facts. He then dispatched a note to Floyd, the Secretary of War, to know by what authority he was sending those guns down the river. The Secretary, presuming upon the well-known timidity of Mr. Buchanan, sent the insolent reply that if he was to be interfered with in the discharge of his official duties he would tender his resignation. "Accept his resignation instantly," said Stanton, and from that hour Floyd ceased to be an officer of the government, but started South at once an open and avowed traitor. Thus, by the hand of a heroic man the rebellion received a stunning blow before it was fully developed. Who can say that EDWIN M. STANTON, in that bed room, on that morning, did not save the country; for he put a stop to the outflow of its life-blood and its strength at the hands of a traitorous administration?

But who shall write the history of STANTON in the War Office? Rather, who shall be the annalist of the great Republic, in all the gloomy hours of its one great trial, and in the splendid glories of its ultimate and perpetual triumph? The life of Secretary STANTON was itself a thrilling and gorgeous apotheosis of the liberty of mankind. On every page of American history, through that most eventful decade which now sinks, with one of the foremost of its heroes, into the mausoleum of the past, we see a glowing record of this man's accomplishments. For six of those ten years, Mr. STANTON had no private life; he was effectively lost to himself, and only revealed in the struggles of a Republic for an existence among the nations. His country's records are also his own. He lived for it alone; that it might live forever, he gave all of the individual man, brain and heart and hope. The Union lives, and his death now pays the last instalment of a price which was all that humanity could give. In the centuries to come, the student who would know what STANTON was, need only read the faithful story of that tremendous conflict. That is his biography.

JOHN A. WILLS, ESQ.

Already much solicitude is manifested as to who will succeed the lamented Stanton on the Supreme Bench. Besides many names spoken of heretofore, that of JOHN A. WILLS, Esq., a native of this city and now an eminent practitioner in the Supreme and District Courts at Washington, is mentioned as worthy of the high office, and likely to be strongly pressed by influential friends. We have a high opinion of Mr. WILLS' learning and integrity. If the mantle should fall on him, the country will be sure of an able and an honest Judge who will never disgrace or degrade the ermine or tarnish the honor of his nativity.

IT IS insisted, by friends of Judge BINGHAM, that his statement, of an unauthorized interlineation in the President's message in relation to Georgia, was not correctly reported. All that he now claims is, substantially, that a proper interpretation of the President's language would restrict its recommendations, concerning the proper oath to be taken by members of the Georgia Legislature, to the third clause of the fourteenth article—not the iron clad oath of the later reconstruction acts. This is putting a fine point on the matter. The true question turns upon whether there be, or be not, such a case in the situation of that State as to demand the fullest intervention of Congress. If it be right that, by its authority, the Legislature, as originally elected, should be again convened—and no intelligent and candid man can doubt it—the act of Congress to that effect covers all the ground about which it is worth while for any one to contend. As to what particular form of oath shall be prescribed, for the members thus provisionally assembled, is merely an issue of tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, so far as the main point is concerned. Whoever admits any Congressional authority in the premises will not cavil upon any minor points. Mr. Bingham simply fails to see it in that light, which we regret on his account. To the twelve or fifteen Republicans, original members of the Legislature, who have been assassinated by their political enemies, Judge Bingham's logical acumen cannot apply. More's the pity! At least twenty of the surviving members are clearly disqualified. Twenty-eight colored members were expelled. Senator Miller, elected by the Democrats, supports the Congressional plan of adjustment.

IT IS SAID that Attorney General HOAR accepts the action of the Senate, upon his nomination to the Bench, as a reflection upon his official conduct, and he therefore insists upon retiring from the Cabinet. But it is also rumored that the President urgently desires him to remain in his present post. No decision of the matter is anticipated until after the holidays.

THEY AFFECT to be shocked, at Nashville, at the serious temper in which the country has received what they explain to have been merely a jocose proposal, to sell the portrait of General Thomas now hanging in the Tennessee Capitol. Never a poor joke more unfortunately missed fire.

GOV. ASHLEY, late of Montana, telegraphs a denial of the current charges against the consistency of his political principles. He says:

> My record in favor of the negro and Republican principles has no blot, and, if examined, will vindicate me against all misrepresentation.

But when did MORROW B. LOWRY become a model for honest legislators? And when did General IRWIN graduate as a pattern of official purity? We really have not heard of the conversion of either of those distinguished gentlemen.—*Post.*

What right has the *Post* to ask such questions? It is none of our neighbor's funeral.

OUR LEASE of a San Dominican seaport, at $150,000 annual rental, includes the express stipulation that, at any time during its fifty years' term, we may buy the property outright, at the fixed price of $2,000,000.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION is proposed in Kentucky.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 120⅜.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

CHRISTMAS.

It is right that people should celebrate the anniversaries of the birth of great benefactors of the race. On such days we call to mind what the hero of the day was, how he lived, what he did, what he taught; and for the time being we are, or endeavor to be, like him. Do we celebrate the natal day of Humboldt? Our minds are turned to science, and to those lofty thoughts and investigations for which he was distinguished, and for which alone we revere his memory. Is it Burns? Wit, and song, and genial mirth rule the hour. Is it Washington? Patriotism—a remembrance of his great and unselfish services to his country and ours—gives color to our thoughts and our festivities.

How, then, shall we celebrate the accepted anniversary of Him in whom centered all that we can conceive of wisdom, purity, benevolence, kindness and love; whose relations reached not to a nation or a generation, but to all nations and all ages—He who came to seek and to save the lost, to proclaim deliverance to the captives, to bind up the broken hearted, and to give his life as a ransom—that infinite Philanthropist, whose power to bestow benefits is equal to his will—that bountiful Benefactor, who was dead and is alive again, and who calls us up from the impure pursuits and pleasures of earth to those better treasures and purer joys which he only can bestow? In what spirit and with what aim shall we celebrate his birthday?

God loves to see his children happy, and has made joy not only a privilege but a duty. As sentient creatures, he has given us all things richly to enjoy. He has clothed the earth in glory and beauty, fed us with food convenient for us, and enabled us to gaze with the eye of sense, supplemented by the faculties of reason and of adoration, upon the superior glories of the visible heavens. He has made us social beings and set us in families, binding our hearts in the sweet bonds of natural affection. His gifts cannot be numbered, neither can we estimate their value.

But in the event of which this day is the anniversary we have the most transcendent expression of God's good will to men; let us therefore rejoice and be glad in it. When the Son of God came to be a man among men, a Friend, a Brother, a Saviour, Heaven sounded the key note of that jubilant song which can never end—"Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men!"

But there was no room for Him in the inn. While angels were singing of the glad event, the babe was lying in a manger. Let us not crowd him out of our hearts, but keep these things in mind, that they may moderate our pursuit of things that minister only to the pleasures of appetite and the pride of life. Let us not forget that the greatest of all, He whose name is above every name, was the possessor of no human habitation, and that while he went about doing good He had not whereon to lay His head. Yet this "Man of Sorrows" was eminently social. Austerity and asceticism were utterly foreign to his nature.

While he has given us so many good things, and commands us to rejoice, let such reflections as these moderate and purify our joys, not check or dampen them. It is an era of good will; then let gladness, coupled with mutual kindness and charity, abound.

We greet our friends, wishing one and all a happy Christmas, and many returns of the festive season, each one brighter and better than any that went before it, until they shall be called up to be with and see Him whose birth we celebrate to day.

RELGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The revival in Cincinnati seems to be pretty general in the leading Protestant denominations, especially Presbyterian and Methodist. Mr. Hammond, the noted Evangelist, has been laboring for sometime in that city, and considerable success has attended his efforts. In connection with these especial services in the churches, the Young Men's Christian Association have inaugurated meetings at different points, and much good is being done.

The Freeman's (Roman Catholic) *Journal* takes the ground, relative to the Bible in the School question, that Protestants should care for their children, and Catholics will look after theirs, and not to be taxed for Protestants or Godless schools. It wants Christian schools, and avers that the State cannot tell them what Christianity is.

Mrs. Rebecca Gumber, who recently died in Philadelphia, left over fifty thousand dollars to various benevolent and religious objects, principally connected with the Evangelical wing of the Episcopal Church.

The report is floating about in newspaperdom that one-half of the ordained ministers in the (late) New School Presbyterian Church are without regular charges, and, of the two thousand five hundred in the Old School Church, one thousand are not settled pastors. It is also stated, that of two thousand Lutheran ministers in this country, only about fifteen hundred are engaged as pastors.

The total amount of the collection in the Philadelphia Catholic diocese, up to last week, in aid of the Pope and sent to Rome, was $33,950.82, all of which was collected in Philadelphia, except about six thousand dollars.

The *Central Baptist*, of St. Louis, protests against the organization of more Baptist churches in Missouri, mainly because not more than one church in twenty is self-supporting. It thinks that, if the eight hundred churches were consolidated into about half that number, more might be accomplished in State evangelization.

The priests of the English and German Catholic churches of Sandusky, Ohio, have announced that parents must send their children to the Catholic schools, or be excluded from the Holy Sacrament.

Interesting revivals are in progress in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church in this city, and at Beaver street church, Allegheny city. At the latter church, twenty-five conversions and accessions have taken place.

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, in noticing the consolidation of the *Christian Instructor*, of Philadelphia, and the *United Presbyterian*, of this city, and having thereby attained the largest circulation among the religious papers of Pittsburgh, that it is only for a time, and gives notice that the *Advocate* will soon regain its former place of leadership in circulation among the papers published here.

The official organs of the United Brethren in Christ and the Evangelical Association, (Ailbright Methodists), are discussing the question of union between these churches.

The *Congregationalist* says for forty years Dean Bachelor has led the singing in the Congregational Church at Northbridge, Mass., with no trouble in the choir. This is remarkable, as few choirs remain intact for many years.

Over one hundred clergymen and thirty laymen have signed a document requesting the "Protestant Episcopal bishops of Ohio, Kentucky, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, Iowa, Kansas, and Nevada, to consider whether there be grounds for presenting for trial any bishop or bishops who may be alleged to hold, and to have taught publicly privately and advisedly, doctrines contrary to those held by the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, with the view of having the real doctrines of the Church affirmed and settled by the authority of its highest judicature." This is a proposition to test what is held in dispute between the two parties in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

GENERAL NEWS.

CINCINNATI complains of the want of a standard of musical criticism out there.

A COAL famine was feared at Nashville on account of the continued low water in the Cumberland.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for a reunion of Sherman's brigade at Massillon, Ohio, on the 31st.

THE excess of the earnings of the Albany penitentiary over its expenditures for the year is $10,153 83.

ONE hundred and five steamboats have been wrecked on the Missouri river, between Omaha and its mouth, since 1846.

ELEVEN cities of Maine show $66,782,000 assessments—a gain over the valuation of 1860 of twenty-five million dollars.

THE expedition to survey the Isthmus of Darien for the proposed ship canal, will not leave before the middle of January.

IN St. Louis, recently, a woman and her son died of small pox, no assistance having been rendered them. Rats nearly ate up their bodies.

HIRAM POWERS' statue of Eve, now nearly finished, is said to excel his Greek Slave, and indeed to surpass anything he has previously produced.

IMMENSE droves of cattle are in motion in Kansas, going Southward, the laws of Kansas permitting the passage of Texas cattle from December 1 to March 1.

A JUSTICE in Cincinnati, in order to promote the public good, will exercise his duties as to the celebration of the matrimonial bond without fee until after the holidays.

THE returns from the Constitutional Convention election in Tennesee indicate that there will be five or six Radicals in the body. Seventy five is the whole number elected.

THE Eight Hour League in Oakland, Cal., has decided to disregard the eight hour law, and go to work on the ten hour system. The capitalists have consequently resumed building operations.

AN English advertisement reads as follows: "Stolen—A watch worth ten guineas. If the thief will return it he shall be informed where he can steal one worth two of it, and no questions asked."

THE Secretary of the Ohio Board of Charities reports that he visited during the last year the jails in forty-nine counties. In the jails of seventy-six counties of the State there were reported confined 5,265 prisoners—4,737 males and 528 females.

THE certificates of the Salineville Manufacturing Company, with $20,000, and the decree of Court to change the name of the Pittsburgh, Mount Vernon, Columbus & London Railroad to the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Delaware Railroad Co., have been received by the Secretary of State of Ohio.

THEY tell this tale of a gentleman who lives in New Haven: "He was suffering from the toothache, and, to ease the pain, filled his mouth with alcohol. Thinking to see it flame up, he discharged the liquid into the fire, when, in an instant, it burst into a flame, caught his whiskers and singed them clear off."

A BRATTLEBORO lady bought a bushel of potatoes of a farmer the other day, and when he came to measure them out he found he had just one bushel and six potatoes over. He offered to leave the extra potatoes for five cents, not getting which he threw them into his wagon and carried them home. That is Vermont thrift.

THE Nashville common schools are about to be discontinued, on account of the city being overwhelmingly in debt. Judgments for more than two hundred thousand dollars are now overhanging the city, and no money to pay them. Execution on public property is stayed by the individual credit of the Mayor and other wealthy citizens.

PRACTICAL jokes are appreciated in California. A gentleman, to whom a fond wife entrusted several bottles of mineral spring water for her husband, filled them with whiskey in transit. The husband drank freely before attending a lodge of Good Templars, was carried home drunk and in disgrace, and wrote an alarming and indignant letter to the proprietors of the springs while suffering from headache the next morning.

THE inquest on the body of a soldier who was gagged at the Wellington barracks, Halifax, one night, and was found dead the next morning, disclosed the fact that his hands were tied behind him, his feet fastened together and drawn backward to his hands, and a rope then placed in his mouth, and the ends, which were passed over his shoulders, drawn tight and tied to his hands and feet, so that his head, feet and hands were drawn together.

THE New York Board of Health has received a communication from Mr. Henry Bergh, calling attention to the horrible condition in which cows are kept in so-called dairy stables in Brooklyn. He says it is not an uncommon thing for the poor animals to die while in the act of being milked. In this way, he adds, hundreds of children and adults are poisoned. He thinks these places should be closed at once, and their proprietors dealt with as the law directs. The Board has ordered an inspection.

ONE hundred years ago Rev. S. Kirkland wrote: "The manner in wch ye ppl. in yse parts keep Xmas day in commemor'g of the birth of ye Savior, as ye pretend, is very affect'g and strik'g. They generally assemble for read'g prayers, or Divine service—but after, they eat, drink and make merry. They allow of no work or servile labor on ys day and ye follow'g—their servants are free—but drind'g, swear'g, fight'g and frolic'g are not only allowed, but seem to be essential to ye joy of ye day."

AN amendment to the constitution and by-laws of the New York Stock Exchange was offered at the last regular meeting of the Governing Committee, providing that in case of the death of any member the Exchange shall pay to his widow and children, if he leaves any, and if not, to his legal representatives, $10,000, as a gratuity free from all claims of indebtedness against such member; the sum of $10,000 to be made up by an assessment of $10 on each surviving member. This does not affect the sale of seats by heirs or claimants.

THE most important lawsuit which has ever occupied the attention of the courts of Kings county, N. Y., has just been commenced. It appears that old Peter Calyer, who died in 1804, left his sons, Peter and Jacobus Calyer, a life interest in his farm at Greenpoint, and to his wife and three daughters a life interest in four houses in Essex and Hester streets, New York. Some of the land at Greenpoint was sold by Peter Calyer the younger, as it is claimed without authority, and other portions of the estate are still in the possession of some of the descendants of the testator. A large number of fine residences and extensive warehouses and manufacturing establishments are located upon the land. The water front alone is estimated to be worth millions of dollars. To recover this suit has been commenced, and it is said that other actions will follow to obtain damages and compensation for the use of the property for many years past.

THE Government has already established a coal station at the Bay of Samana. The Gulf squadron will get its supplies there. The naval force on that station is to be enlarged, and our influence will be used to keep Baez in his seat as President of San Domingo till the Senate can pass on the lease we have made for part of his possessions. Senators say the course of the administration in this matter looks like the initiative of a policy of outside colonies, and their talke indicates that there will be a good deal of opposition in the Senate to the ratification of the treaty. Several Senators and members have expressed surprise at the lease of Samana Bay and the proposed purchase of the island of San Domingo, without consultation with Congress on the part of the President. There are various stories about arrangements having been made by parties who were in the secret of negotiations, to purchase largely in the immediate neighborhood of Samana Bay, in the hope of an advance in property. In many respects the thing is regarded as a job, and it is probable a resolution will be introduced calling upon the President for all information on the subject, together with the authority under which he acted.

A DISPATCH from Chicago, dated 21st, set forth that John Hickman, living near Chandlerville, Ill., had murdered his wife by cutting her throat. It closed with the words: "This is the second wife Hickman has killed. He was acquitted of the first murder on the plea of insanity." A correspondent at Pottstown thus writes to the Philadelphia *Press*: "It may be added that this is his *fourth* murder. A Mrs. Brownback many years ago, and a Miss Hannah Shonges, a few years since, both of Chester county, after which he left for the west, where he murdered wife No. 1. If insane, a guilty conscience produced it."

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.

It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.

It will cure spitting of blood.

It will cure a common cough in a few days.

It will cure the worst case of sore throat in a day.

It will cure catarrh in the head.

It will cure laryngitis.

It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflamatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of distressed nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will but try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say than anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr. Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25 1869.

UNDEFINED AILMENTS.

There are many ailments, trying in their nature, but the symptoms of which are not sufficiently specific to enable physicians to classify them under any particular head. As a general rule they arise from a general debility of the whole organization, but their primary cause, in at least three cases out of five, is a lack of vitalization in the stomach and liver. Stimulate and tone the relaxed digestive and secretive organs, and bodily ease, health and vigor will follow the treatment. Among all the medicines which have been recommended as conducive to this end, none has been administered with such uniform and entire success as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Its ingredients were selected from the vegetable kingdom, originally, with a view to the invigoration of the physique and the constitution, and also for their anti-bilious and slightly laxative properties. Twenty odd years of experience has proved these herbal restoratives were wisely chosen and have been judiciously apportioned in the celebrated preparation. Solely as a specific for indigestion and all kindred complaints, but as a *household remedy for all minor ailments* incident to humanity, it has obtained a reputation based on impeachable testimony, which fairly eclipses that of any other proprietory or official medicine in use.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, December 20th, 1869.

☞ **ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON.**

The annual election for officers of this institution will be held at the stated meeting of the Board of Inspectors of

January 3d, 1870.

By order of the Board.

d21:td&F HENRY LAMBERT, Secretary.

☞ **MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their office, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other business. The polls will close at 4 o'clock.

W. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

d 23:td20 d13

☞ **IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.**—The annual election for THREE DIRECTORS of this Company to serve for four years, will be held at the office of the Company, 75 Federal street, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

J. BUSH, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY, Dec. 20 1869. dc20

BANK NOTICES.

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth Avenue, on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

A. LONG, Cashier

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS** of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

☞ **CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.**—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 11, 1869.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BK., PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** of this Bank will take place at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

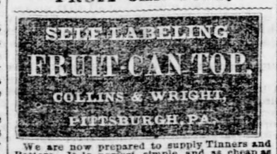
JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ **AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS** to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters, It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing is the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AND Good Bargains AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

Poplins, all colors;
Plaid All-wool Poplins;
Heavy Corded Poplins;
Black and Colored French Merinos;
Plaid and Striped Delaines;
Long and Square Paisely Shawls;
Long and Square Plaid Shawls;
Long and Square Striped Shawls;
Misses Shawls; Small Shawls;
White Blankets,
Grey Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,
Country Flannels.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS, At Very Low Prices, Wholesale and Retail, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT THE LOWEST PRICES! GREAT VARIETY OF

Ladies' Work Boxes,
Writing Boxes,
Fancy Boxes:
Portmoniaes,
Ladies' Satchels,
Dressing Cases,
Watch Stands,
Gents' Shaving Cases,
Cigar Stands,
Fine Wax Dolls,
Fancy Dolls, &c., &c.,

NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. Merchants and Dealers Supplied at Eastern Prices, AT MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S, 78 and 80 Market Street.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. KAY & COMPANY, 65 Wood St., (LAFAYETTE BUILDING,)

Have now open for examination their splendid collection of

Holiday Books,

All recently purchased, and selected with great care, and consisting in part of the LATEST and MOST ELEGANT ISSUES of the

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRESS

Comprising beautifully illustrated

Presentation Volumes.

FINE EDITIONS OF STANDARD PROSE AND POETICAL WRITERS.

English and American Juveniles.

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES, AND PRAYER BOOKS,

Including the beautiful issues of the OXFORD PRESS.

Also, a fine assortment of

Rosewood and Mahogany

Writing Desks,
Tourists' Cases,
Portfolios,
Pocket Books,
Library Inkstands,
Backgammon Boards,
Chess and Chess Boards,
Gold Pens and
Fine Stationery.

☞ They respectfully solicit an early examination of their stock, confident that it is unsurpassed for attractiveness and variety. de2 : 35

HOLIDAY GOODS. ORR & McCONAHY, Jewelers, 114 FEDERAL ST., corner of Water, ALLEGHENY. Our Goods are Unsurpassed! GOODS.

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN, AT PUTNAM & ADAMS', Gents' Furnishing Establishment, 72 FIFTH AVENUE, d 9:MWS Opposite Postoffice.

CANDIES!! CANDIES!! Over 100 Kinds. STRICTLY RELIABLE. At prices to compare with any, at 112 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY. GEORGE BEAVEN. no27:q54-TTHS

LOST NOTE.

A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by the undersigned, dated Pittsburgh, October 1st, 1869, numbered 4, for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, ($1600.00) at twelve months from date with interest, payable to the order of JOHN A. WILSON, was mailed on October 1st to the said John A. Wilson, New York city, but never received by him. All persons are hereby WARNED against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.

de14:r84 GEO. B. EDWARDS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12½c., extra good 4-4 Bleached Muslin;
At 12½c., heavy 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting;
At 8¼c., good Dark Calicos;
At 10c., Fast Colored Calicos;
At 12½c., a good article Canton Flannel;
At 12½c., good Dark Delaines;
At 18¾c., All-wool Scarlet Flannel;
At 12½c., Barred Flannels;
At 25c., All-wool Rob Roy Flannels;
At 40c. each, Men's Undershirts and Drawers,
At $1.50 each, Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts.

An Extra Good Bargain in LADIES' FELT SKIRTS.

A Great Variety of FANCY GOODS For the Holidays, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S. Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

N. B.—Will be open on FRIDAY EVENING. Being unable to wait on all our patrons who called yesterday, it would be a favor if as many as possible could call this morning (Wednesday) or Thursday.

PRESENTS AT THE LOWEST PRICES! GREAT VARIETY OF

Real Lace Collars & Handk'fs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves,
Children's Gloves,
Ladies' Scarfs and Bows,
Roman Sashes,
Gents' Bows and Scarfs,
Children's Stockings,
Worsted Patterns,
Knit Goods, &c., &c.,
Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

ALL DEPARTMENTS. Supplied at Eastern Prices, AT MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S, 78 and 80 Market Street.

WEED!! FAMILY FAVORITE SEWING MACHINES. The Best in the Market. SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES, AND ON Easy Terms. JOHN BIGGERT & SON, 116 MARKET STREET. de13:r26 TTHS

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT THE Very Lowest Prices! JOSEPH HORNER, 129 Smithfield Street.

Our splendid stock of HOLIDAY BOOKS, comprising beautifully illustrated PRESENTATION VOLUMES of

American and English Standard Prose and Poetical Writers,
English and American Juvenile,
Family and Pocket Bibles and Hymn Books.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Writing Desks,
Pocket Books,
Portfolios, Inkstands,
Card Cases,
Photograph Albums,
Chromos, Diaries,
Gold Pens and
Fancy Stationery.

Will be sold at the Very Lowest Prices. de18-TTHS

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY. 96 SANTA CLAUS 96 OPENS HIS PACK ON TUESDAY, AT McFADDEN'S, Federal Street, Allegheny.

DIAMONDS, Clusters and Solitaires.
WATCHES, all makes and grades.
JEWELRY, an endless variety.
STERLING, SILVER PLATED and PLATED WARE.
BOHEMIAN GOODS AND VASES, the choicest selections.
BRONZE AND PARIAN STATUARY, entirely new designs in groups, figures and busts, classical, antique and modern
CLOCKS, PAINTINGS, etc., etc.
All purchased this week at the LOWEST GOLD RATES, and will be sold correspondingly low.

96 T. McFADDEN, Jr. 96

WATCHES. STANDARD TIME. WE TAKE THE TRUE TIME BY Transit Observations Of the Stars at Our Own observatory. J. R. REED & CO., Jewelers, No. 68 Fifth Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL REDUCTIONS TO CLOSE THE ENTIRE STOCK!! BATES & BELL OFFER THEIR Choice Selected Stock of Dress Goods, Shawls, Silks, Cloaks, Blankets, Velvets, VERY LOW PRICES

To Reduce the Stock. de11

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GOODS, AT No. 110 Market Street.

Comprising an unusually large and fine assortment of PARIS, VIENNA, GERMAN and ENGLISH FANCY ARTICLES, purchased direct from the manufacturers by our Mr. C. Yeager on his late visit to Europe. No two profits are paid by purchasing at this house. The stock comprises

Superb Paris Flower Stands,
Card Receivers,
Elegant Glove Boxes,
Elegant Handkerch'f Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Portfolios.
Pocket Books,
Dressing Cases,
Statuary,
Albums,
Cabas,
Vienna Cigar Cases
Russia Leather Sacs,
Ladies' Companions,
Morocco Satchels,
Odor Cases,
Bohemia Glass and
China Vases, etc., etc

☞ Orders taken to import goods.

C. YEAGER & CO. de18

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS For Gentlemen, Suitable for FATHER, HUSBAND, BROTHER OR FRIEND, DRESSING ROBES

Of most beautiful patterns, silk lined and facings of silk quilted. They are decided by the handsomest goods in the market, and are offered AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALSO, A HAN

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland, Wm. Thompson, Archibald Wallace, James W. Alfrey, Jas. D. Kelly, Chas. B. Lesch, Wm. Floyd, John Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

je16-43

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my6

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 24, 1869.

The gold premium was kept rather steady and firm to-day, considering the unfavorable bank statement and the fact that the Government commenced paying out the interest on the 5-20 bonds due January first. The decline of gold on the short interest in the gold on Tuesday has largely increased the short interest in the gold room, and a rise of the premium is confidently expected by those who hold gold at high prices; but for any disinterested party no cause for a rise exists at present, and the only reason assignable would be the introduction of measures in Congress leading to a largely increased paper issue, which, however, is not likely to be done.

Government bonds were less strong, and some of the old issues declined about ¼ per cent, but there is no demand for bonds at all.

Stocks are sustained on most of the Western shares except North West, which is weak.

Money very stringent at high rates. Business moderately active in the retail trade.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 120¾; Silver, 117; Eighty-one's, 115¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 113; do 1864, 111¼; do 1865, 111¾; do 1865, Consols, 114¾; do 1867, 114¾; do 1868, 115; Ten Forties, 109; Adams Express Company 60½; Merchants Union Express Company, 91½; American Express Company, 57; Western Union Telegraph, 82¾; Reading, 99¾; New York Central, 87; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¼; Michigan Southern, 85¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 82¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 104¾; Chicago & North Western, 68¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 81¾; Erie, 21¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$9.70	$9.05
Paris, per franc	24¾	25¼
Berlin, thaler	90	92
Frankfort, florins	51	53

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 24, 1869.

Money easy and steady at 6@7 per cent.

The bank statement is unfavorable showing a loss of one million in net reserve. Loans, $261,066,000; decrease, $1,738,914. Specie, $28,419,977; decrease, $1,648,118. Circulation, $54,127,867; increase, $25,634. Deposits, $177,165,586; decrease, $3,907, 869. Legal tenders, $44,493,992; decrease, $318,281. The Assistant Treasurer to-day distributed $1,457,624 in coin on account of the January interest.

Sterling, dull nominal at 8¾@9.

Gold, unchanged; opened at 120¾, and after touching 120¾@120¾, closed at 120¾.

Governments higher but dull. Coupons: 81s, 19@19¼; 62s, 13¾@13¾; 64s, 12¾@12¾; 65s, 12¼@12¾, new, 14¾@14¾; 67s, 15@15¼; 68s, 15@15¼. Ten-Forties, 9@9¼. Pacifics, 8¾@9.

State bonds are active and higher, forming a striking contrast to the general dullness of the street. Louisiana levee sixes are being largely taken on a European account; over a million have been shipped to Europe within a short time: Missouris 91; old Tennessees, 52; new do, 45¾; old Virginias, 48¾; new do, 55; old North Carolinas, 42¾; new do, 29¾; new South Carolinas, 64¾; Louisiana levee sixes, 66. Stocks very dull.

Five Thirty Prices—Canton, 47¾; Cumberland, 13¼; Western Union, 32¾; Quicksilver, 15; Mariposa, 7¾; do preferred, 15; Adams Express, 61; Wells, 19¾; American, 38½; United States, 50; Pacific Mail, 18¾; New York Central, 86¾; Erie, 22¾; do preferred, 38; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 134; Hudson scrip, 81¾; Michigan Central, 117; Lake Shore, 85¾; Illinois Central, 131½; Pittsburgh, 82; North Western, 68¾; do preferred, 82. Rock Island, 104¾, St. Paul, 93; do preferred, 85¾; Wabash, 50; do preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 86; Terre Haute, 25; do preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 144¼; do preferred, 141; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾.

Mining shares quiet: Grass Valley 26; Gregory 180; Quartz Hill 81.

The Penna. R. R. Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of six per cent. payable on January 6th. Boston prices, Calumet 75, Franklin 7; Hecla 75; Quincy 20.

Sub Treasury balance, $86,493,121.

Imports of dry goods this week $1,034,343. General merchandize $2,796,438.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 24, 1869.

The oil market was very quiet to day, the sales in the aggregate being comparatively light, while in regard to price, there is no material change. The trade, generally, is pretty well absorbed in making deliveries and settlements, and little attention is given to anything else, and it is likely that this will continue during the remainder of this year.

CRUDE.

Sale of of 1,000 bbls on spot, at 16¾; 1,000 do at 16¾; 400 do at 16¾; also a settlement of two lots of 1,000 each, one at 16, and the other at 16¼. Offers to sell, regardless of gravity, at $4 70, at Oil City; this oil, it is said, after being put through the steaming process and brought down to 46 gravity, can, it is claimed, be delivered here at about 13c.

REFINED.

Sales 1,900 bbls December at 29¾; and two lots of 500 each at 29¾. January quoted at 30¾@31. January to March 31; and March to June 31¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fisher Bro 160, on account E. H. Long; Brilliant Oil Works 1,040, on account Owston & Sowers; Jas Wilkins 180, on account J. H. Wilkins, Brilliant Oil Works 480, on account Lockeart, F. & Co. Total.....2,346 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 365 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, L. & S. 201 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total.....556 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchison Oil & Refining Co., 267 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 63 bbls ref. to E. B. Hubley.

Fleming & Co. 504 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....824 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R

Union Refining and Storing Company 316 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 24, 1869.

As might be expected on the day preceding Christmas, business was very dull and neglected, there is but little inquiry for anything but Turkeys, Toys and such other articles suitable for making presents. The toy, notion houses, and confectionaries, were generally full to overflowing, but flour, grain, grocery and provision houses, were generally deserted, and presented a very dull appearance. We are in hopes, however, that after the holidays have passed and the annual settlements effected, that business will improve.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand. Sales at $2,50@3,50 per bbl, mostly at $2,50@3.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is in fair demand with sales at 35@38. Common and inferior grades very dull but unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 18@14 cts.

BEANS—Unchanged—quoted at $2,50@3.25, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4¼ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CIDER—The receipts are falling materially but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and the market is dull and prices nominally unchanged, at $5@8 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged—28 for 50 or 100 barrel lots or standard brands.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in steady and limited supply; sales at 8@8c. Peaches continue dull at 9@10c for quarters and 11@12c for halves.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; Ohio Factory, 18½; Ohio Goshen, 19; York State farm Dairy, 19; and York State Goshen 20.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

EGGS—Sales at 35 to 38.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 for the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The demand continues light and, as might be expected, entirely local, while prices are unchanged We continue to quote at $5 75@6,00 for Winter Wheat extra; $6,00@6,50 for Spring Wheat Rye flour, $5,25@5,50.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply in this market but unchanged at $1,15@1,20 for fair to prime red. Oats still held at 47@48 on wharf and track, and 50@52 in store. Corn continues scarce and in demand and firm, but not quotably higher, 90@85. Rye is not offering so freely but the demand is not urgent and prices are unchanged at 95@$1-Barley continues dull and neglected—$1@1,10 for fair to strictly prime spring.

HAY—Is firmer with a limited supply; we continue to quote from country wagons at $18@25 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2 25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted firm at 1,50@1,55.

POULTRY—Demand better and market firmer. Dressed turkeys may be quoted at 23@25, and chickens at 12@14.

POTATOES—Sales at 75@85c, by the car load and at 60 cts, in store.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged and rather dull. Shoulders, 16@16½; Breakfast Bacon, 21@21½; Sugar Cured Hams, 22@22½. Lard 19 in tierces, 20 in kegs and pails.

SEEDS—Sales of Clover seed at $8@8½, and Flaxseed at $2,20@2,25. Timothy seed nominal at $3,50@4.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 per ton.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 24, 1869.

The metal market continues dull and it is not probable that there will be any improvement until about the middle of next month, as most of the mills, it is likely, will stop, for a week or two to take stock and make repairs. Following are the sales reported:

ANTHRACITE.

160 tons	Red Short Forge	$36.00 5 mos
20 "	Neutral No. 3 Forge.	39 00 4 mos
50 "	Cold Short	39 00 4 mos
50 "	Grey Rod Short	38.00 5 mos
20 "	B. I. Foundry	40.50 4 mos
20 "	R. I. Foundry	41.50 4 mos
10 "	No. 2 Foundry	40.00 6 mos
50 "	No. 1 Foundry	40.00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

70 tons	White	$35.00 4 mos
50 "	Open Gray Forge	37.50 4 mos
150 "	White and Mottled to arrive	35.00 cash
120 "	Medium Gray from Yard	37.00 5 mos
50 "	Open Gray	36.50 4 mos
50 "	Open Gray Neutral	37.50 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

300 "	Choice Forge	Private terms
10 "	do do	$51.00 4 mos
10 "	Fancy do	52.00 4 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 24. — Cotton steady, sales of 2000 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour without decided change; receipts of 7957 barrels, sales of 685 barrels at $4,45@4,80 for superfine state and western; $5,10@6,10 for extra state; $4,90@6,10 for extra western; $5,70@6,20 for white wheat extra; $5,20@6,50 for round hoop Ohio; $5,75@6,50 for extra St. Louis; $6,50@8,50 for good choice do closing quiet. Rye flour quiet, sales of 200 bbls at $4,50@5,70. Corn meal quiet. Whisky without decided change, sales of 350 barrels western at 99@100c free, latter price iron bound. Wheat slightly in favor of buyers, nothing doing in exports and limited milling demand, receipts of 8530 bushels; sales of 91,000 bush at $1,23@1,24 for No. 2 spring delivered; $1,30@1,33½ for winter red or western; $1,50 for white western. Rye quiet. Barley quiet. Coffee dull, sugar dull, molasses quiet; 400 bbls. New Orleans sold at 74@80. Hops quiet at 18@27 for American. Petroleum dull at 16½@16¾c for crude and 30 for refined. Pork heavy and drooping, 3,000 bbls sold at $30@30 50 for new, $29@30 for old do, $24@26 for prime, and $28@39 for prime mess above 250, new mess, seller February 29th; 1000 bbls do seller four and six months, $29. Beef quiet and steady, 120 bbls at $5@13 for good cows, $5@8,87½ for fair to medium, and $6,25@7,50 for to good to choice shipping steers. Live hogs dull and weak at $8 25@8,50 for common, $8,62½@9,40 for fair to good, and $10 for choice.

CLEVELAND, December 24.—Petroleum dull, heavy and lower, and refined held at 26½@27c in round lots, and small lots 2@3c advance; crude $5,75 per barrel and very little inquiry.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton nominal at 25¾c.

Cattle unchanged at 2½@6½c. Hogs, buyers off and prices lower and weak, with small sales at 8¼@8¾c.

LOUISVILLE, December 24.—Tobacco quiet; sales of 43 hhds at $5,60@8 for logs; $8.70 for common leaf; $13 for manufacturing do. Whisky, dull at 94@95c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—Petroleum lower, crude 21c, refined 29¾c. Whisky, $1 01 for iron bound.

MEMPHIS, December 24.—Cotton quiet and firm at 24@24½c. Receipts, 1,908 bales, and exports 349.

NASHVILLE, December 24.—Cotton weak; low middlings 22¾c, ordinary at 22½c

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Arrivals of cattle, 1,250 head; trade a little improved; weather fine and all selling; 1 car, 12 cws, Illinois steers, brought 18@20c; 127 cws, Illinois steers, 13c; 200 mixed western cattle, 6¾ cwt, sold at 14@16c; 130 Illinois, 7¼ cwt, at 15@16c; market closes strong. Sheep selling quickly and rather higher than Wednesday; ranged from 4¾ to 5¾c for 2 cars of 70 purds, Ohio; thin sheep are selling at 4¾c, cars, of 80 pounds, 5½c, 1 car, of 83 pounds, State sheep 6c, and 2 cars Canadas, of 136 pounds, at 8c; receipts to-day were 3,570. Hogs are nearly unchanged, with only 7 cars arrived; western disease has grown somewhat freely, and sell at 12¼@12½c; city dressed 13¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 24.—4 cars corn, O H Allerton; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 100 do do, S Lindsay, Jr & Co; 16 dressed hogs 15 bxs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 11 bbls eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car rye, Graham & Marshall; 5 bbls castor oil, Swint & Bratt; 1 car 600 bbls flour, owner, 1 car oats, R Knox & Son; 40 sks buckwheat flour, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 15 bbls turnips, J A Graff & Co; 3 bgs buckwheat flour, 2 kgs apple butter, E Heazleton; 1 car potatoes, F C Tuttle; 115 sks rags, R Christy; 25 bxs cheese, Shipton & Wallace; 20 do do, Graham & Co; 30 bbls bandles, Lippincott & Bakewell; 7 bbls whisky, A G McGraw; 23 bbls beans, W W Knox; 15 bales hops, J M Carson & Co; 10 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 6 bbls flour, Shepard & Davis; 48 bbls shovels, Myers & Armor; 4 bbls tallow, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 25 bbls flour, L J Blanchard; 1 car horns, Hallman & Feid; 33 bales cotton, Hallman & Co; 30 bbls hominy, H Boucher; 9 bbls oil, H M Henderson Bro; 45 bbls fertilizer, W Flaccus & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, December 24.—1,084 pcs bulk meat, W B Bays & Son; 50 bbls high wines, Shipton & Wallace; 100 do flour, Scott & Gisal; 100 bgs oats, W H Hagan, 5 hides, Hays & Stewart; 172 bgs barley, P Geast; 28 bgs oats, Meanor & Harper; 36 do barley, 15 do wheat, 14 do oats, McHenry & Hood; 1 car bran, Schmaker & Langenheim; 200 bbls ale, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 20 hhds bacon, F Sellers & Co; 3 do do, E H Myers & Co; 5 pkgs nuts, M W Rankin; 28 bgs oats, Robb & H; 50 do barley, Sohn Gangwich; 5 pkgs produce, S Cooper; 25 bbls, 100 sks flour, Clark & Bro; 100 do do; Dan Wallace; 95 bgs oats, 67 do rye, 7 kgs & butter, 7 bbls onions, H Reed; 100 bbls hominy, 20 oasis hops; Dilworth & Co; 10 bxs soap, J Lockhart; 4 bbls whisky, J C Clark; 4 do do, J G Deitch.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 24.—1 car lake sup ore, McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 7 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 5 do barley, Spencer, McKay & Co; 13 do do, Z Wainwright; 1 car rye, Graham & M; 9 cars pig iron, Nicholas & Co; 3 dressed hogs, H Rea Jr; 28 bbls flour, J Gregg; 9 sks rye, J & W Fairley; lot lumber, 4,500 bdls poles, S S Webster; 70 bbls cement, Geo Morton; lot lumber, J M Seibert & Co; 2,200 ft w lumber, P Duff & Son; 20 bbls oil, F Sellers & Co; 322 sks oats, Rose & Ewing; 10 bbls apples, Dilworth & H; 22 do do, Bringgerman & O'B; 29 pkgs sundries, Voigt, M & Co; 10 do do, F G Craighead; 6 sks dry apples, 3 hf bbls butter, Woodworth & P.

ALLEGHENY STATION December 24.—6 cars metal, Lewis, B & D; 3 do coverage, Raiya & R; 1 do wheat, W McKee; 12 dressed hogs, 6 bbls flour, Ripley & B; 1 car meal, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 1 do millfeed, R Ryer; 1 do metal, Lindsay & M; 50 bbls oil, T Horron; 8 hides, Loppe, & Weise; 3 rolls leather, Graham & Spangler; 1 car cooperage, J M Seibert & Co; 100 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 2 cars ore, Graff, Bennett & Co; 17 drums tobacco, R & W Jenkinson.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 24.—69 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier; 49 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 14 sks corn, 20 do oats, M Leary; 58 do do, 30 do corn, Graham & Marshall; 21 do do oats, Robt Stewart; 55 do do, D Casey; 21 do do, H McElroy; 10 do corn, Adams & Austen; 14 hides, H Klengersmith; 2 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 2 bxs poultry, 1 box butter, 4 do onions, L & J Blanchard; 9 bgs buckwheat flour, E Heazleton.

☞ *NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED—An active interest in a business that will bring good profits; a young man with business experience. Any liable capital about $40,000. Address H. M., Gazette office.

WANTED.—BOARDING. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good family board. 47 ANDERSON STREET, Allegheny.

WANTED.—From March or April next, THREE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with boarding for three adult persons, in a genteel private family in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address, No. 5 GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS AND MEN, for all kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—An AGENT for this city to sell the celebrated BARTRAM & TAUTON SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 101 Wood street.

H. C. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.—$30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.

THOMAS K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—$250 per month to sell one only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for circulars. 99. Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The Good Will of a LARGE BOARDING HOUSE, admirably located for doing a regular and prosperous business, having now twenty boarders and increasing patronage. Lease, good will and furniture for sale. Cause, ill health of lessee. Possession given 1st January. Address M. E. R., GAZETTE OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—STOCK AND FIXTURES, LEASE AND GOOD WILL, of a first-class Grocery, doing a large business, the reason for selling being engaged in other business, is the reason for selling. G. W. PUSEY, 49 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND

BRADBURY PIANO, 7 1-2 OCTAVE,

Nearly new. Also, several pairs of

VENITIAN BLINDS,

All colors and nearly new. The above articles will be sold cheap, for want of room. Apply to

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Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Students can commence at any time.

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SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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250 BBLS CHOICE APPLES, For sale J. B. CANFIELD.

75 TONS BEST BRANDS Soda Ash, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding rapidly, with scant 14 feet in the channel. Weather yesterday was clear and pleasant, though the mercury did not rise above the freezing point.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report, and there are no boats due.

The St. Charles departed for Cincinnati last evening, and the Mary Davage will probably get off to-day for St. Louis.

The Carrie V. Kountz, Capt. J. C. Vanhook, is filling up steadily and will be the first boat out for New Orleans.

Business was again very quiet at the landing yesterday, and, as noted in our last report, is likely to continue so until after new years.

The Belle is the regular packet for Parkersburg to day leaving at noon.

The recent rise, will doubtless wash off the cabin and upper works of the Swallow, as she sunk near the Kentucky shore, the water, at last accounts, being over her hurricane deck, with a stiff current. Her freight list was insured for $4,000. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that James Fagan, a harbor pilot and James Williams, steersman, were at the wheel of the Champion, at the time of the collision.

—Capt. Jas. Blackmore, ex mayor of Pittsburgh, passed through this city yesterday, *en route* from home to Louisville, to look after his coal interests. Blackmore is a director of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington railroad, and is the confidence and esteem of Republicans and all well-disposed citizens at large, by his plain, honest, straightforward and impartial course, in either office or walks of life. He is one of the founders and indefatigable builders of this great railroad to the interest. The name of Blackmore is legion, not only in Pittsburgh, but all along the line of our great waters, from Pittsburgh to the Balize. He lives not only for himself, but for the human family at large.—Cincinnati *Commercial*.

—The Northwest Transportation Company have perfected arrangements with the Chicago and Northwestern and the Union and Pocific Railroads and their connections, to run a fast freight line from Chicago, St. Louis and all points east to Montana Territory. This line is to be operated in conjunction with their steamboat line from Sioux City, thus giving shippers their choice of either railway or river route to Fort Benton, Helena, Virginia City, and all other points in the Territory. Lawrence and Woolworth were the getters up and are the controlling parties in this enterprise

—Capt. Geo. Neare, writes from the wreck of the Kate Robinson, on Monday, that the Salvor and Submarine were along side the wreck, waiting to raise her as soon as the Mississippi river falls sufficiently. She has considerable iron ore on her lower deck, a portion of which will probably be removed or thrown overboard, before an attempt will be made to raise the Kate,

—A St. Louis dispatch under date of Wednesday, says: Ice in the river is so heavy that navigation above the city is entirely suspended, and Memphis and Vicksburgh packets have stopped running below for the present. Even the ferry boats have had difficulty in making trips to day. The Sheridan did not get off until to-day.

—The New Orleans *Times* of Sunday says: "The Messenger Capt. Dean, was loaded to the guards with sugar and molasses, for Pittsburgh, and the Nick Wall is at the landing loading for the same port."

—The steamer Glasgow, enroute from Nashville to Pittsburgh, run through herself in one engine by the Tannehton, Ky., at which point she is waiting repairs.

—Mrs. Wm. Dunlap, wife of the late Capt. Wm. Dunlap, died at Cincinnati, on Wednesday last, leaving six children orphaned.

—Th Glasgow, Maggie Hays and Nellie Rogers, were advertised for Pittsburgh, in the Cincinnati papers of Thursday.

—The Nick Wall left New Orleans for Pittsburgh on Wednesday, and the Kenton arrived there on the same day.

—The R. C. Cray and Ironsides, left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Wednesday.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The new low-pressure steamer CASHIE V. KONNTZ. Capt. J. C. VANHOOK, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

PLAUT & COLLINGWOOD, GHRIEST & PORTER, dec18 CHAS. BARNES, Agents.

through Bills Lading via above Boats to Galveston, Indianola and Brazos, Texas, and Mobile, Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, via Morgan Line, from New Orleans and by Kountz's and Silver Packets to Alexandria, Shreveport and Jefferson, given by

GHRIEST & PORTER, 93 Water street.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The steamer MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES, Will receive freight this morning for the above and intermediate ports. Will leave on THIS DAY, 25th inst. Apply to CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

de24

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF LONDON,

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

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ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY.

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Lubricating & High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive Engine, Machine Shop, Will cut engines.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils.

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Head-Light Oil, Oil, Tanners' Stuff- Benzole, ing and Finishing Gasoline, Oil, Harness Oil, Paraffine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

The Products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

J. K SWINT.....J. M. BRATT.

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ARCHITECTURAL AND

ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,

No. 65 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALUSTERS constantly on hand. TURNING of all descriptions done. oct8:v28

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Benj. Pulpress' popular fish stand, No. 45 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny city, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

GUM CLOTHING.

COATS, PANTS, OVERALLS, CAPS, &c.

Also, Oiled Clothing of all kinds always on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

de23 26 and 28 Sixth street.

25 BBLS PICKLES, For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS, for Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens into the lungs, and the pulmonal sloughs and the disease gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pill, must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, remove all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care,) that will unlock the gall bladder and set in the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, makes the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine here to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, bottle fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats or fever. He removes the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. None can cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of the Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of the Stomach, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscess, bronchial irritation, mucus adhesions, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying with night sweats, fever and pain. It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a load to the stomach, that patient will begin to wast food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the baby begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills the day the Bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since has made very many thousands; similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparation with remarkable success. Full directions accompany each package, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless he desires it. Those who desire examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., which time he can be consulted free. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer and Stethoscope, he charges the moderate charge of $3. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing nervousness, confusion of ideas, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are positively invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, long and extensive, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also Sleeping Apartments for those desiring treatment requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed Turkish and Russian baths, which have failed, sist your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Communication free. Consultation free. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for two stamps. au2

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.—Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of Cancer are being daily made by Drs. R. H. KLINE & CO., at the Philadelphia Canc

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

STANTON DEAD!

His Last Moments.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Funeral Arrangements.

DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1869.

DEATH OF E. M. STANTON.

Ex-Secretary of War Justice E. M. Stanton, died this morning at three o'clock, of congestion of the heart. Mr. Stanton has been confined to the house for about a week. The President and Vice President called on him last Sunday, his fifty-fourth birthday, when the former tendered to him his appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for which Mr. Stanton expressed his gratitude and acceptance.

Yesterday Mr. Stanton complained of a sickness, but his family were not alarmed as to the final result, as he had apparently been in a worse condition previously. Shortly after midnight hi symptoms became alarming. Surgeon General Barnes was present on his accustomed visit, but found it impossible to afford relief. Rev. Dr. Starkie, of the Church of the Epiphany, Protestant Episcopal, was summoned, but shortly afterward the sufferer lost his consciousness, and was unable to converse with any one. The pulsations of the heart ceased for a few seconds, and then returned, his breathing being very faint. It was not until half an hour before his death that his family could realize he was dying. About three o'clock A. M. he expired, quietly breathing away without a struggle.

At his bedside in his last moments were his family, consisting of Mrs. Stanton, his eldest son, Edwin L. Stanton, Ella, his eldest daughter, about twelve years of age, Lewis, his second son, nine years of age, and Bessie, his youngest child, aged five years.

A large number of prominent citizens and persons holding high official positions, called to-day at the late residence of the deceased, some being unable to credit the report of his death, so unexpected and sudden, until they had satisfied themselves by personal inquiry.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 24, 1869.—The following announcement of the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton is published by direction of the President. HAMILTON FISH.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., December 24, 1869.—The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States the death of one of its most distinguished citizens and faithful servants, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, which occurred in this city at an early hour this morning. He was distinguished in the councils of the nation during the entire period of its recent struggle for national existence—first as Attorney General, then as Secretary of War. His was unceasing in his labors, earnest and fearless in the assumption of responsibilities necessary for his country's success. Respected by all good men, and feared by wrong doers, in his death the bar, the bench and the nation sustain a great loss, which will be mourned by all.

As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington be draped in mourning, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral. [Signed] U. S. GRANT.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

The Secretary of War this afternoon issued the following order:

War Department, Dec. 24, 1869.—The following order has been received from the President of the United States: [See above.]

The eminent ability of the late Secretary of War, his great legal acquirements, his firm patriotism, and his sturdy devotion to duty in the most trying time of the Republic, when many others faltered, have commanded the admiration of the country, while his management of this department during the days when a man of determined energy and will was demanded, marked his term of office as one unequal in administration. It is ordered that the offices connected with the Department of War be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and all business suspended therein on the day of the funeral, and that on the day after the receipt of this order at each military post fifteen guns will be fired at appropriate intervals, commencing at meridian.

[Signed.] WM. M. BELKNAP, Secy.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The body is laid out in the front room on the second floor of his late residence, the room in which he died, and attired in a plain black dress suit. Arrangements for the funeral are under the direction of Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, an intimate friend of the family, and the ceremonies will take place at the house of the deceased on Monday at noon. The remains will be interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, where Mr. Stanton has a lot, and where one of his children is buried. The body will remain in the apartment where now laid out until Monday morning, when it will be brought into the parlor, [illegible] time none but the immediate family and friends of the deceased can be admitted to view the remains. The coffin will be a plain one, covered with black cloth and handsomely trimmed with silver.

Mrs. Stanton has requested that the funeral be as quiet and unostentatious as possible. Therefore the body will remain in the possession of the family, at the residence of deceased.

MEETING OF SENATORS.

United States Senators are requested to meet at the United States Senate Reception Room to-morrow (Saturday) at 10 o'clock A. M. to make arrangements with reference to the funeral of Hon. E. M. Stanton.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the City Council will be held to morrow to take orders with reference to the funeral.

DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

All the Departments are draped in mourning.

The following orders have been issued:

Attorney General's Office, Washington, December 24, 1869: By order of the President, and in memory of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, at one time Attorney General of the United States, and then the Secretary for the Department of War, this office will be draped in mourning and will be closed during the day on which the funeral ceremonies shall be solemnized.

[Signed,] W. A. FIELD,
Acting Attorney General.

Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., December 24, 1869. In obedience to the order of the President, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Hon. E. M. Stanton, the distinguished Secretary of War during nearly the entire period of the recent rebellion, a faithful public officer and a true patriot, this Department, and the Custom-Houses throughout the country, will be closed on Monday the 27th inst, the day of the funeral. On that day the flags of the revenue service will be placed at half mast, and the Treasury Department be draped in mourning.

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Navy Department, Washington, D. C., December 24, 1869.—It is with deep regret the Secretary of the Navy announces to the Navy and the Marine corps, the death in this city, at an early hour this morning, of Hon. E. M. Stanton, who had served the nation in various positions of honor and dignity, and especially with marked distinction and ability as Secretary of the Department of War, during the recent successful struggle for the maintenance of the Union. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Navy Department will be draped in mourning, and will be closed on the day of the funeral.

[Signed] GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Department of State, Washington, D. C., December 24, 1869.—Pursuant to the President's order of this date, the Department of State will be draped in mourning and all business suspended on Monday next, the 27th inst., the day of the funeral of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. (Signed.) HAMILTON FISH.

SUPREME COURT CONFERENCE.

The Justices of the Supreme Court now in Washington, Chief Justice Chase, and Justices Clifford, Swayne, Miller and Field being present, had a conference this morning with a view to take charge of the funeral of Mr. Stanton, but on consultation with Secretary Belknap it was thought most appropriate that the funeral services should be under the control of the Department of War.

PALL BEARERS.

The pall bearers of the late Secretary Stanton will be General Belknap and Mr. Cresswell, representing the Cabinet, Senators Sumner and Carpenter, Associate Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court of this District, and Surgeon General Barnes. Adjutant General Townsend, U. S. District Attorney Pierrepont, of New York, General T. T. Eckert, and two members of the House of Representatives, yet to be selected.

FIRST ANNOUNCED.

The *Star* says the death of Mr. Stanton was first announced to the President, who was walking on Pennsylvania avenue at the time, by Senator Williams. The President's first remark was one of surprise, and when assured of the fact, his head dropped upon his breast and he showed much emotion.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Cuban Insurrection—The Cabinet and Belligerent Rights—Court Martial and Executions—Conspiracy Against the Captain General—Arrest at the Sub-Treasury for Fraud—Canal Basin in East River.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

CUBAN MATTERS.

The *La Revolucion*, the Cuban organ, gives an account of the attempt of the United States at mediation between Spain and Cuba, the most of the particulars of which are already known. It states, however, that about the 1st of September, in Cabinet council, it was decided to give Spain ten days in which to accept or refuse the proposal of the United States, and in case of refusal, as was considered probable, a proclamation recognizing Cuba as a belligerent was to be issued on the 30th of September, the President announcing that to be his decision. This information was not contained in the documents sent to the Senate on Monday.

Havana letters say the Spaniards have shot seven persons at Binar Del Rio, and some fifty more are under arrest in consequence of the killing of two volunteers, which, it was assumed, was part of the conspiracy to shoot and rob all Spaniards. Count Valmaseda has written to De Rodas, asking to be relieved of command, because, he says, the men sent to him from Havana are useless and run upon all occasions. This request has confirmed, it is said, the Captain General in the belief, which is shared by many, that there is a conspiracy on foot to displace him. It is not probable the request will be complied with, as the rumor of arresting De Rodas is every day growing stronger.

From Puerto Principe Intelligence comes that 2,400 Spanish soldiers died in the month of October from disease. They garrisoned Neuvitas and guarded the railroad.

A Havana dispatch says: A quantity of arms and ammunition, intended for shipment to the insurgent forces, was found on the plantation of Tello Lamar, near Matanzas. The commander of the Spanish forces immediately assembled a court martial, which tried Lamar and found him guilty of treason. Lamar was then executed. Miguel Acosta, one of the leaders of the insurgents, has been executed. A large number of Cubans, who have been arrested for conspiracy against the Spanish government and for other offences, have been sent to Spain by order of Captain General De Rodas.

ARREST FOR FRAUD.

Henry A. Allen, keeper of the Sub-Treasury building, has been arrested and held in ten thousand dollars for examination, charged with having presented false and fraudulent receipts to the Government, on which he obtained money which he appropriated to his own use, and also with having destroyed a book in the Sub-Treasury containing a record of disbursements. The charges against Allen in relation to receipts is similar to that made against Dunning, Superintendent of the Assay Office.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Captain Selfridge, of the gunboat Nipsic, is here, obtaining preliminary information relative to the proposed Darien Canal, of the survey for which he is to have charge.

COLONY FOR COLORADO.

A new colony to settle in Colorado was organized last evening. N. C. Meeker is President and Horace Greeley Treasurer. Fifty-nine persons paid initiation fees.

MONSTER CANAL BASIN.

Surveys have been made for an immense basin for canal boats on East river near the Battery, estimated to cost $200,000.

RESPECT FOR STANTON.

The flags on most of the public buildings are at half mast in respect to the memory of Stanton.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Francis Joseph and Victor Emanuel to Have an Interview—Neutrality of Telegraph Cables—Flight of Lopez Confirmed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—It is now settled that the long expected interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy will occur on the 15th of January, at Ancona. After the interview King Victor Emanuel will visit Vienna in company with the Emperor.

The ex-Queen of Naples gave birth to a daughter this morning. At the latest accounts both were doing well.

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 23.—The Minister of the United States had an interview with the Minister of State yesterday, at which the American proposal for a neutrality of the telegraph cables was considered.

Rio Janeiro advices confirm the reports of the flight of Lopez, but nothing is known as to his whereabouts.

ROME.

ROME, December 24.—The result of the vote taken on Monday last in the Ecumenical Council for the election of twenty-four members of the Committee on Discipline will be made known at the next regular meeting. It is said three French bishops will certainly be elected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 24.—Weather clear, cool and delightful, with a prospect of remaining so during the holidays.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, December 24.—The steamship North America, from Portland, arrived yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 24—The steamship Herman, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 24.—Consols for money 92¼; do. account 92¼. American securities quiet; bonds of '62, 85¾; '65, 84¾; '67, 83¾. Ten-forties, 82¾. Eries 16¾; Illinois 99½; Atlantic & Great Western 26.

PARIS, December 24.—Bourse firm at 72 francs, 77 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 24.—Markets generally closed; sales Bacon at 64s 6d. Tallow 44s 6d.

MANCHESTER, December 24.—Market quiet.

LONDON, December 24.—Refined Petroleum irregular at 1s 7¾d@1s 8¾d. Tallow quiet at 45s 3d@45s 6d. Calcutta Linseed 59s. Sugar 38s@39s 6d.

ANTWERP, December 24.—Petroleum firm at 69¾f.

HAMBURG, December 24.—Petroleum firm at 15bo. 2s.

BREMEN, December 24.—Petroleum firm at 6t. 65g.

HAVRE, Dec. 24.—Cotton opened quiet on spot and afloat; on spot, 136f; afloat, 135f.

PARIS, Dec. 24—Bourse closed firm. Rents 72 francs 60c.

FRANKFORT, December 24.—United States bonds opened quiet; Five-twenty bonds 91¾.

The Texas Election

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NORWALK, Conn., December 24.—The following dispatch has just been received here by Gen. W. F. Clark:

Houston, Tx., December 23.—Davis is elected by about eight hundred majority, and will be Provisional Governor in a few days. Mimal and Nivarre are not to have an election.

[Signed.] J. W. MCDONALD,
Sec'y Republican Executive Committee.

THE CAPITAL.

Army Changes—Gen. Terry Commands in Georgia—Bill Signed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1869

ARMY GAZETTE.

By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier General Badeau, Captain U. S. A., is assigned to duty in Washington.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the pay department have been made: Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Simeon Smith, relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster in the Department of Louisiana; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Geo. F. Febiger, relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster in the Department of the Cumberland, and assigned as Chief of the Department of Louisiana; Brevet Colonel Augustus H. Seward is assigned to duty as Chief Paymaster in the Department of the Cumberland.

BILL SIGNED.

The President has signed the bill passed by Congress on Tuesday last to reimburse loyal owners of steamboats and other vessels taken up by the United States during the late war. The claims under the bill amount to $400,000.

TO COMMAND IN GEORGIA.

The President to-day issued an order assigning Gen. Terry to the command of Georgia as a district under the reconstruction acts, in addition to his duties as Commander of the Department of the South.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

Official proclamation is made to-day of the new Postal Convention between the United States and Great Britain, which will go into effect on the first of January.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Chicago papers will not be issued to-morrow.

—Ole Bull has returned to this country from Europe.

—Mrs. Stannis, aged 70, was burned to death in Cincinnati yesterday.

—The steamer Westphalia, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

—The Chicago packers have slaughtered 337,656 hogs thus far this season.

—George Weist's distillery, in Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $25,000 to $30,000.

—Mayor Hall and other Tammany magnates are making preparations for the election of a new Democratic general committee.

—The Grand Jury of Jasper county, Iowa, have exonerated from guilt J. B. Case, who accidentally shot two children a few days since.

—The fair at Boston, in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association, closed last evening. The receipts will reach nearly $30,000.

—The government officers have denied that the recent removal of arms at Manchester (England) was designed as a precaution against a Fenian outbreak.

—The holders of Erie Railway shares in England, have made arrangements through a committee to test their power of obtaining redress in the courts of the United States.

—Gov. Sanders has purchased in Chicago nine hundred tons of railroad iron for the Omaha and Southwestern Railroad, now being constructed from Omaha to Lincoln, Nebraska.

—At Philadelphia yesterday flags were at half mast on Independence Hall and other public buildings and on many private residences, in respect to the memory of ex-Secretary Stanton.

—Gen. E. S. Solomon, retiring clerk of Cook county, Illinois, has received a dispatch from President Grant announcing his appointment as Governor of Washington Territory. He will accept it.

—Three young girls who were enticed away from New York, on last Monday, by a man named Robert, and taken to St. Louis, were taken out of a house of ill fame, and will be returned to their parents.

—The Philadelphia city Councils have appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of the apparatus and buildings owned by the volunteer firemen. This is a move towards organizing a paid fire department.

—Deputy Sheriff Jackson, who murdered Archibald Douglass, in New York city some time ago, has been re-indicted for murder in the first degree. The previous indictment for manslaughter has been overruled.

—Engineers are surveying a route for a new railroad to connect Pemberton with the Camden and Amboy road, whereby the distance between New York and Philadelphia will be reduced to two and a half hours' time.

—Both branches of the City Council of Baltimore have appointed a committee of five to attend the Peabody obsequies. The Board of Trade, Corn Exchange and Trustees of the Peabody Institute will also be represented.

—The trial of S. M. Felker, M. C. Felker and George C. Eaton, charged with conspiring with one George Johnson to kill Allen Pinkerton, was concluded at Detroit yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal after a very brief consultation.

—A bill to amend the Act incorporating the Erie and Niagara Railway Company, and change the name to Canada and Southern Railroad Company, also, a bill incorporating the Canada and Southwestern Air Line Company, have passed the Ontario Parliament.

—James Brown, aged forty eight years, employed in the packing house of Shoenman & Co, Chicago, was instantly killed Thursday afternoon, by being caught in the belt of a swift revolving pulley, the bearings of which he was engaged in oiling. He was fearfully mangled.

—Thursday night, Hon. J. Hyler, ex-member of Congress, was knocked down by a man named Ackerman, while crossing a bridge over the Hackensack river, at Hackensack, New Jersey, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal. The assailant was arrested and lodged in jail.

—Mrs. —— Galier, at New York, charged with poisoning her husband, and upon whom Dr. Wedekind was charged with attempting to levy black mail, has been discharged, the analysis of deceased's stomach failing to detect the presence of poison in sufficient quantity to cause death.

—The City Council of Boston has authorized Mayor Shurtliff to petition the Legislature for an act providing that after the year 1870 the Board of Aldermen shall consist of sixteen members, one from each ward, elected on the general ticket, and the Common Council to consist of three members from each ward.

—Surrogate Tucker, of New York, has decided that a permanent residence in a foreign country, with declared but unexecuted intentions of becoming a citizen of that country, does not operate as a renunciation of all allegiance and citizenship by a citizen of the United States, until he actually becomes a citizen of another country.

—At New York city, Burton M. Johnson, charged with felonious possession of United States bonds, was yesterday held by Justice Hogan to await the action of the Grand Jury. The bail was fixed at $25,000. Jerome Bradley was remanded in default of $50,000, to answer the charge of forgery, as well as of larceny of the bonds. These cases excite much attention, and rich developments are expected from the trial.

—On Wednesday, Mayor Knight and each of the ten members of the City Council of Dubuque, Iowa, were served by the United States Deputy Marshal with a peremptory mandamus by the United States Court, ordering them to levy a special tax to pay Riggs' judgment against the city for $76,000. The money was borrowed of Riggs in 1857. The total amount of the claim is two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

—The New York Council of the Union League of America have adopted preamble and resolutions affirming in strong terms the indebtedness of the whole country to disabled volunteers and families of those who fell during the late civil war, and approving the proposition before Congress of paying pensions monthly instead of semi-annually. A committee was appointed to go to Washington to urge the speedy passage of the measure.

—A colored man named George Washington, aged 25 years, member of Company E, U. S. heavy artillery, shot a rebel Kentucky after the close of the war and was sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was commuted to ten years imprisonement in New Hampshire. He was liberated on Friday, by order of General Sherman, and transportation provided him to return to Kentucky, but he declined it, saying he could get a living in New Hampshire.

—In June, 1863, a man signing his name as H. Sambright, of Huntsville, Ind., sent an order for a box of pistols, averring that the Union residents of Huntsville found it necessary to go armed because of the persecutions of the rebels. He ordered the pistols to be sent by the American Express Company, Houston, Tx., December 23.—Davis is elected by about eight hundred majority, and will be Provisional Governor in a few days. Mimal and Nivarre are not to have an election.

[Signed.] J. W. MCDONALD,
Sec'y Republican Executive Committee.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Christmas, 1869.

Heavy ice in the Allegheny yesterday.

Greensburg has a Bible Society freshly organized.

The deer killing season expires on the last day of December.

The last day of this month will be the 53d Friday of the year.

The postoffices of the two cities will be open this morning between the hours of eight and nine.

Louis Marchand has been appointed postmaster at Irwin Station, in place of John J. Hurst, resigned.

The Mail, with characteristic good taste, put out a draped paper last evening, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Stanton.

The streets were more crowded yesterday than at any time during the year. All ages, classes and sexes, seemed to unite in preparation for to-day's festivities.

The Hempfield Railroad is to be finished from Washington, Pa., to West Newton, as soon as the Connellsville Railroad is completed to Cumberland, Maryland.

The Survey Committee of City Councils met yesterday, but transacted no business of any importance. The report of Chairman Chislett will develop an immense amount of business transacted during the past year.

Disorderly House.—Yesterday John Sweeney made information before Alderman Donaldson, charging Catharine Hamilton with keeping a disorderly house in the Fourth ward. The accused was held for a hearing.

Remember the Poor, the sick and the lowly in the outpourings of your generous hearts to-day. Angel visits on a Christmas morn must be as pleasing in the sight of God as they are joy producing to the souls of men.

St. Paul's Orphan Asylum will be open for the reception of visitors to day. At two o'clock, P. M., a dinner of roast turkeys, provided by the managers, will be spread before the little ones. The Cathedral Cornet Band will enliven the occasion with music.

Left for Washington.—Jas. A. Hutchinson, Esq., of this city, was summoned yesterday for Washington, receiving a dispatch announcing the demise of his brother-in-law, Hon. E. M. Stanton. The deceased left a widow and four children to mourn his loss.

Masonic.—Thursday evening at the annual election for officers of McCandless Lodge, No. 390, A. Y. M., the following were chosen: W. M., J. H. Ulm; S. W., George W. Clay; J. W., William Clark; Secretary, William King; Treasurer, George Laing; Trustees, A. Anderson, John Scott and John Moore.

The "Little Orphan," a neat and spicy little paper published by the Young Mens' Sodality, and devoted to to the interests of the Orphans' Fair in progress in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral, has been laid on our table. It is a model of beauty, taste and neatness, and reflects credit to its editor and publisher.

The whisky taken out of bond in this (XXIst) Congressional District, during the month of November, amounted to two hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-nine gallons. The tax paid on the same amounted to one hundred and seven thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty cents.

"The Schoeppe Tragedy, Entire."—Now ready. Published at the office of the *Carlisle Herald*, a book containing a history of the entire case, including a sketch of the prisoner and his victim, a full report of the evidence on which he was convicted, the arguments of counsel, charge of the Court, and also an account of the execution.

One copy	25 cts.
Twenty Copies	$ 4 00
Fifty Copies	9 00
One Hundred Copies	15 00

His Secret.—Have you a friend who always wears a ruddy glow upon his cheek, and carries enough fat on his carcase to keep him from shivering these cold days? Who is never troubled with indigestion, nor colds, nor headaches, nor rheumatism? Who laughs enough to keep him mellow, and rides home with stories of the ills he staggers under? If you have, watch him, and you will find that he drinks from three to six glasses of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale every day, and that's the secret, honey.

Our retail stores yesterday, transacted an immense business. Our avenues were crowded with people and vehicles, and certainly Fifth avenue presented an appearance which would have done credit to Broadway, New York. There was difficulty experienced in moving from one point to another, and in some of our principal establishments purchasers had to wait for hours before they could in turn be waited upon by the overtaxed clerks. From the number of purchases made, present making will doubtless be lively to-day.

Cross Suits.—A day or two ago Richard Adams made information before Alderman M'Masters charging his wife and Michael Adams, his brother, with larceny as bailee, of a stove, some household furniture and eleven hundred dollars in money—two hundred of which was gold. The accused were committed until yesterday morning, when they had a hearing, when circumstances were developed which led the defendants to make information against the prosecutor for larceny. They alleged Richard was detected with $900 of the money in his possession, which he was endeavoring to conceal. The parties in both suits gave bail for Court, where the matter will be fully investigated.

Dividend.

It will be seen by their advertisement that the "People's Savings Bank," Allegheny, not yet a year old, is able to go alone. A dividend of five per cent. following so quickly the organization of the institution, is an emphatic evidence that the People's Savings Bank, which so unostentatiously pursues its quiet way at the corner of Federal and Lacock streets, is owned and managed by experienced and judicious financiers, and is a carefully managed and secure depository for savings, and is so considered in the community.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the list of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh from the 12th of Dec. to the 19th of Dec., as reported by Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health:

The following were the causes of death: injury, 1; hemiplegia, 1; erysipelas, 1; disease of spine, 1; diphteria, 1; hypertrophy of heart, 1 marasmiens, 1; eclampsia, 2; pericarditis 1; gengrene of lungs, 1; meningitis, 1; Bronchitis, 2; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 3; tuberculosis, 4; still born.

Of the above there were—Under 1 year, 6; from 1 to 2 years, 3; 2 to 5, 2; 5 to 10, 1; 20 to 30, 2; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1; 90 to 100, 1.

Males, 12; females, 12. White, 24; colored, 0. Total, 24.

Sunday School Christmas.

The children of the parish and mission Sunday schools of Trinity church, to the number of about three hundred, assembled in Trinity chapel, at three o'clock P. M., on Friday. After the usual evening service of the church, Bishop Kerfoot, from the chancel, addressed the children in a most appropriate and beautiful manner. He also read one of Dr. Muhlenburgh's delightful Christmas stories about Santa Claus, explaining that the name is a corruption of St. Nicolas, the children's favorite Saint.

The Rector, Rev. Mr. Scarborough, then questioned and instructed the children in his usual felicitous manner, which was followed by the beautiful carol called "Wonderful Night," in which the congregation of teachers, children and parents heartily joined.

The Rector then ordered the distribution of the large collection and variety of beautiful presents, consisting of toys, candies, dolls, toys, &c., &c., causing the faces of the children to look glad and joyous.

This most pleasing part of the service was followed by the carol entitled, "Carol, Brothers, Carol."

The Rector and J. H. Bailey, Esq., the efficient Superintendent, respectfully planned and complimented the teachers and children for the perfect order and decorum observed throughout the entire services on the present occasion, as well as for the generally exemplary conduct throughout the year in the schools. These addresses were followed by a supplementary distribution of prises to such classes and children as had most distinguished themselves in the respective schools. The occasion was one which old and young appeared equally to enjoy. We regret being obliged to leave before the final carol was sung and the benediction pronounced.

BOD. EDWIN M. STANTON.

Announcement of His Death in the Courts—Meeting of the Members of the Bar to take Action Relative Thereto—Committee Appointed—Formal Meeting to be Held Monday, the 27th inst.

The members of the bar of the several Courts sitting in this city, held a meeting in the District Court room yesterday morning at 11½ o'clock, to take action in regard to the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, lately appointed by the President one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The deceased was, prior to the war, for years a member of this bar, being in the law firm of C. Shaler & Co.

On motion of David Reed, Esq., Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick was called to the Chair and John McCaren, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman, in fitting and appropriate remarks, stated the occasion for which the meeting had assembled alluding to the illustrious service of the deceased in the various public positions he had held, and referred to his eminent legal abilities as counsel and advocate, while in the practice of his profession in our Courts.

On motion of David Reed, Esq., the chair appointed a committee of fifteen to draft resolutions of respect in memory of the deceased. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: David Reed, Thomas McConnell, James Veech, Robert Woods, John Barton, S. H. Geyer, A. S. Bell, Charles W. Robb, A. M. Brown, John H. Hampton, A. M. Watson, John H. Bailey, George Shiras, jr., W. B. Negley and John McCarren.

This committee are to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday in the District Court room at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of R. J. Powers, Esq., an executive committee of nine, consisting of R. J. Powers, C. B. M. Smith, John Mellon, S. Schoyer, jr., D. D. Bruce, Gen J. B. Sweitzer, J. F. Slagle, R. B. Parkinson and C. Magee, Esqs., was appointed to make suitable arrangements for conducting the proceedings of the adjourned meeting. On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet Monday, December 27, 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., in the District Court room.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, David Reed, Esq., requests the committee to meet to-day (Christmas) at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John McClaren, Esq., No. 75 Grant street.

R. J. Powers, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, requests this committee to meet at his office, 63 Grant street, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

What Allegheny County Proposed to Do in Honor of the Eminent Ex-Secretary Stanton—A Colossal Bronze Statue of Deceased to be Placed Among the Group of Representative Men of the War on the National Lincoln Monument—Names of the Advocates of the Project.

In September, 1868, a meeting of our influential and wealthy citizens was held, at which the following paper was drawn up and signed:

WHEREAS, The National Lincoln Monument Association has adopted a colossal bronze statue of Edwin M. Stanton, late Secretary of War, as one of the group of representative men to be placed on the monument, therefore

Resolved, By this meeting, informally called together, of the friends and neighbors of Mr. Stanton, that we most cordially approve of the proposed object of placing the statue of the Great War Minister upon the Lincoln Monument, as commemorative of the distinguished and invaluable services rendered his country by the man who was the right arm of the administration of the Nation's Martyr, Abraham Lincoln, throughout nearly the whole period of our great national struggle.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chair to collect funds to carry out the object of the foregoing resolution, and that these proceedings be signed by all present and approving of them.

Thomas M. Howe, Chairman.

James M. Cooper,	J. K. Moorhead,
John Hailman,	Joseph P. Sumner,
C. G. Hussey,	Jas. A. Hutchinson,
John Harper,	J. McClintock,
George A. Berry,	J. McD. Cousins,
Alexander Speer,	R. M. Fair,
James L. Bowman,	James Veech,
B. aj. P. Bakewell,	Russell Errett,
James S. Rhoads,	Joseph D. Scott,
P. H. Miller,	M. W. Watson,
J. A. Harper,	J. P. Penny,
J. F. Shunkenhorst,	Wm. Thompson,
James McAuley,	Wm. Bigley,
Joshua Rhodes,	R. F. Oaes,
J. H. Sweat,	A. Brasley,
W. S. Stissell,	John M. Semple,
D. B. Fra y, jr.	Samuel Rea,
M. W. Baldwin,	R. H. Lazier,
W. Eichbaum,	George W. Dilworth,
W. H. Barkley,	Wm. Graham,
Wm. Frew,	A. ex. H. Miller,
Jos. an King,	W. Rosebury,
R. B. Benniman,	R. J. Cunningham,
C. P. Markle,	David McCand ess,
Alex. Shannon,	Wm. M. Shinn,
Wm. H. Brown,	Caldwell & Bro.,
D. Hostetter,	F. R. Brunot,
George W. Smith,	Thomas Bigley,
J. W. Cook,	——m. Wade,
B. A. Wolf,	Jas. L. Graham.
Joseph Walton.	

We do not know whether any funds were ever collected for the purpose, and think the above is the first publication of the names of the gentlemen prominent in the grateful movement. It is hardly probable that if the amount named been raised, that fresh life will be given the undertaking now when the loyal people of the country are mourning the loss of the eminent statesman.

THE JUDICIARY.

Meeting of the Bar—Proposed Additional Judgeship—Report of the Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Bar was held in the Common Pleas Court room, at half past two o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of hearing and taking action on the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting, relative to the appointment of an additional Law Judge and as to the propriety of the formation of a Bar Association.

The meeting organized by calling Major A. M. Brown to the chair.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Col. Thos. M. Bayne, from the Committee appointed to prepare a report relative to the appointment of an additional Law Judge and the consolidation of the Common Pleas and District Courts, reported verbally that the committee recommended the appointment of an additional Law Judge, and that he be assigned to the District Court. The committee were also in favor of increasing the salaries of Judges of Allegheny county $1,000 per year, making it six thousand per annum.

The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Mr. Moreland moved to adopt the report.

Mr. Gazzam thought the matter as to which Court the additional Judge should be assigned was one of vital importance, and moved that the consideration of the report be postponed until such time as a larger meeting could be had.

Mr. Woodward thought the great object in the appointment of an additional Judge was to expedite business, and he did not think that it would make any material difference to which Court he was assigned, as it was the practice of attorneys who desire to expedite business, to bring their suits in the Court in which they were likely to be tried first. The matter, however, of the appointment of a Judge, that is whether one additional Judge was really necessary, was one of great importance, and he thought that there should be a full meeting of the members of the bar before the matter was decided.

Mr. Ferguson and others argued the question.

Mr. Bayne desired to state in explanation that he had been reported as having said at the last meeting that he had "consulted with the Judges and they were favorable to the appointment of an additional Judge." That was a mistake. He had not so stated. He favored the motion of Mr. Gazzam to postpone the matter until a fuller meeting could be had.

Mr. Moreland said that since the last meeting he had consulted a number of the members of the bar, and found them generally in favor of the appointment of an additional Judge. He had at the former meeting suggested that the additional Judge, if one be appointed, be placed in the Quarter Sessions Court, to take sole charge of that business. If that was not feasible he certainly favored the assignment of the Judge to the District Court.

After some further discussion, the motion to postpone was adopted.

James Murray, Esq., chairman of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of the formation of a Bar Association and report a plan of organization reported progress, but stated that they had not as yet decided upon any definite.

The report was accepted.

J. F. Slagle, Esq., presented a verbal report recommending the appointment of two additional Supreme Judges and the increase of the salary of Supreme Judges to $7,000, and that the Supreme Court sit four weeks annually in this city for the purpose of hearing cases from Allegheny county.

The report was accepted and on motion further action was postponed until the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday the 27th at 11 o'clock A. M.

A Benedict's Present.—Benedicts, in looking about for a present for their wives, could make no better selection than by calling at No. 363 Liberty street, office of the Keystone Pottery. Messrs. Kier & Co., proprietors, and purchasing a fine set of queensware. Try the experiment, and realize the pleasure of giving.

OUR REFINING INTERESTS.

Petroleum Association Meeting—Regulations for the Sale of Refined Oil—New Form of Contract Proposed—A Change in the Mode of Selling.

Yesterday afternoon, a second meeting of the Petroleum Association was held at their rooms, Dilzell's Building, to consider a proposed change in the method of selling refined oil.

In the absence of the President, James A. Hutchinson, Esq., Mr. John A. McKee was called to the Chair, Mr. A. F. Brooks, acting as Secretary.

After reading the minutes, the Secretary presented the draft of a form of contract, part of which had been approved at a previous meeting. Some alterations and amendments were made, when the paper was adopted, as follows:

THE CONTRACT.

Philadelphia, ——, 1870.

Sold for account of ——,

To ——,

(——) barrels Refined Petroleum made from petroleum of the production of the United States, brand (——) average Bennett gauge not less than 40 nor more than 46 gallons, color to be standard white or better, burning test 110 deg. Fahrenheit or upwards, deliverable to warehouse in Philadelphia, accessible to shipping and in prime shipping order, between the (——) date and (——) date, both days inclusive, subject to the conditions printed on the back of this contract, at sellers option and paid for on delivery at the rate of (—) cents per gallon sf six and a half pounds, cash, packages included. Should seller wish to deliver before the maturity of this contract, at least ten days no ice shall be given by the seller to the buyer.

CONDITIONS.

1. Presentation of invoice, Weighers return, certificate of inspection of the oil, and an order on the warehouse, constitutes a delivery in this contract.

2. No weighers return shall be valid if dated four secular days, previous to the time of delivery.

3. Barrels and oil to be weighed by half pounds.

4. Up to five per cent. of the lot delivered may if desired by buyer be examined, to test the quality of the oil if the same has been inspected in Pittsburgh.

5. Any soakage or difference in tare over one pound per barrel to be subject to a claim on the entire lot.

6. If from any accident the delivery of the brand specified in the within contract is rendered impossible an equally good brand to be substituted.

7. *Shipping order.* Barrels painted blue with white, heads well coopered and filled with one inch and a half gallons out.

8. Cooperage must be inspected within three days. Should no complaint be made as to the condition of the packages within that time, it shall be an acknowledgment by the buyer that they are in prime shipping order.

9. Should a tax be imposed the oil may be delivered by the seller in bond.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Brooks moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon refiners, and get their assent to the form of contract. Carried, and Messrs. Brooks, Forsythe and Lafferty were appointed.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday afternoon at two o'clock, when the crude oil interests will be considered.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, December 24.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Sylvus and Joseph Tilbrook, supervisors of roads in Patton township, indicted for misdemeanor in office, previously reported, was resumed.

Frank Kerr